Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Suggestions about the Hop Plant.

The statement has recently been made, that nearly twenty thousand dollars were paid for hops in one town alone in this State, the past season. This statement together with the fact that in some parts of Maine, the hop is quite an important crop, have led to the belief that a few suggestions in relation to the plant would be of some interest, to a portion of our readers, at least.

The hop plant is not generally cultivated in this State, with the exception, perhaps of Franklin and Oxford counties, where its culture is made a leading business with many farmers, and we are informed, an increased attention was given to it during the last season. The high prices commanded by hops last year in the New York market, together with the heavy tax on alcoholic spirits, not only foreshadow an increased domestic manufacture of malt liquors, but a larger demand for hops than has before been made for several years. This will probably extend into Maine and cause many farmers to start a hop yard who have heretofore done nothing at the business; and while care should be exercised in going into it at the expense of too great a neglect of other matters, it may be well for those who care to take advantage of the prospective demand and high price for the article.

We believe no cultivated crop is subject to so many fluctuations either in the yield or price obtained, as this; and there are a few figures upon this point in the last monthly Report of the *Department of Agriculture* upon which we will draw for some facts. As to the yield: From 1807 to 1812 the yield per acre varied from 141 lbs. the lowest, to 1,465, lbs. the highest amount, the medium being 586 lbs. From 1822 to 1826, the yield per acre fluctuated from 120 to 1,237 lbs; from 1839 to 1840 it was from 127 to 697 lbs., per acre. But between the years of 1840 and 1850 a more regular yield was obtained, it being about 890 lbs. per acre. The years mentioned above are those which show the widest ranges in the amount raised per acre, but even in years where the annual production was more uniform, there was still a great variation. Now as to prices; (quoting from the Finance Report of the Treasury Department for 1863): In 1850 the price per lb. was from 22 to 60 cents: in 1854 from 5 to 36 cents; in 1855-6-7 from 4 to 12 cents; in 1860 from 6 to 32 cents; and in 1864 from 20 to 52 cents. It is said that this variation was more the cause of the price in different months,—probably influenced somewhat by foreign demand—than in the different qualities of the hops, and the above fluctuations in price are caused by the irregular annual yield, foreign demand, and speculation. The latter is the result of a fluctuating production of almost any crop, more especially this, as hops cannot be held over for more than a year without injuring their quality. To obviate this it has been suggested that experiments be instituted to test the cost and effectiveness of baling them with strong hemp cloth saturated or gummed with India-rubber. The most compact packing has not been found to confine the aroma of the hop—but we think experiments something like that suggested above would be a means of hitting upon some process of baling that would overcome this difficulty.

In 1840, the entire hop crop of the United States was 1,238,502 pounds; 1850, 3,497,029 pounds; 1860, 11,010,012 pounds. The estimated yield for 1862, is 16,000,000 pounds, and for 1863-4, 13,000,000 pounds each year. In Great Britain, the average yield per acre is about 750 pounds; in this country, it is placed at 888 lbs., or this number of hills to the acre, each hill producing one pound. The cost of raising them is estimated at ten cents per pound, and the conclusion arrived at is, that even the average price of several years past, justify the increased cultivation of the hop plant. And if this is so, then surely the large demand likely to be made for several years to come, influenced by causes already mentioned, and a demand likely to be more steady than heretofore, because not subject to the influence of a somewhat irregular foreign market, ought to justify a some extended cultivation of this crop.

An analysis of the hop shows it to have nearly the same amount of potash and soda as wheat, while it has much more lime and sulphuric acid, and much less magnesia and phosphoric acid. Where the straw of both crops is returned to the soil, the hop takes up a larger amount of silica than wheat; and it has long been known that a good wheat soil is also a good hop soil. On account of the thorough summer cultivation required by this crop, the soil should be in a good state of cultivation, and kept rich.

The increasing depredations of the *louse* or *aphis*, upon the hop, is a subject of much alarm among hop growers, as it causes a great diminution in the value of the crop. The insect is not unlike the aphis which appeared upon the oat crop in such vast numbers three or four years ago; and their multiplication is so rapid that in a very short time from their first appearance the leaves are thoroughly and completely covered. They soon rob the bine of its juices, and leaves begin to assume a feeble brown hue, curl up, the bine stops growing, and at length the lice, having exhausted all the juices, perish for want of food. Often a change of the atmosphere causes the lice to die off by thousands in a day—and in seasons when they infest the plant to a very great extent, it is fortunate if it recovers from their depredations sufficiently to live and produce a crop the following year. The lady-bug, or lady bird, a parasitic insect, is the natural enemy of the aphis, and should be protected. If they do not attack the plants in too large numbers, the lady-bug will keep them clean. It is very important that the soil should be in the highest condition, that the plant, from the vigorous growth it may have previously attained, can resist and overcome the attack of the aphis.

We have said nothing about the blight or mould nor other diseases of the plant, neither in reference to the various processes of cultivation and curing. These we leave to our correspondents, if they have sufficient interest in the matter to communicate their views. All articles upon the question of growing the hop to a greater extent than heretofore, will be gladly inserted.

How Much do we Raise?

It has for a long time been the earnest wish of every friend of an improved and enlightened husbandry, that an efficient and thorough system of registering the agricultural statistics of a nation or State, could be decided upon and faithfully executed. To some extent this has been done. The national census, notwithstanding its many defects, is, perhaps, good as far as it goes, but a system of *agricultural statistics* to be at all satisfactory, and afford any real service, must be made with accuracy, and extended through a series of years. The national census has these defects: that the returns are made only once in ten years, (accordingly estimates must be based upon the yield of the previous year, which may happen to be a very poor or a very good one for certain crops) and those statistics relating to agricultural productions are not comprehensive enough in their scope, i. e., not embracing all the points of estimates and comparison which could be wished for. We believe that nearly all the States—Maine in common with the rest—have put in operation some method to obtain an annual return of their agricultural productions. The law passed by our own Legislature in 1861, which requires assessors of towns to return to the Secretary of State their agricultural statistics according to the facts as they existed on the first of April of each year, embraced as complete a form for the return of such statistics as could be desired, and any one who will turn to Mr. Goodale's reports for 1861 and 1862, will be convinced of this fact. But the law is not carried out, consequently is of no value in itself, and the meagre returns are of little importance. In 1862, out of about five huudred towns, nearly two hundred made no return; in 1863, out of the same number of towns (505) two hundred and sixty-eight, more than one-half, made no return, and in 1864, so few returns were made that they were not published, as had previously been the case, in the annual Report of the Board of Agriculture. The people have somehow got an idea—one entirely unfounded in fact—that this matter of collecting statistic of agricultural productions, &c., has, or will have some connection with taxation; hence their unwillingness to give proper answers—perhaps, in some cases, none at all—and from this cause, assessors fail to make their returns, as no penalty is attached to its non-fulfillment.

It is too late to speak of the advantages and benefits of agricultural statistics (where the returns are made with completeness, and are long continued) even if we had time, and it was to our present purpose. We will, however, allude to one or two cases in point. The subject was alluded to during the late session of the Board of Agriculture, and Mr. Goodale remarked, that he had been applied to for information as to the best locality in Maine for starting a factory for manufacturing condensed milk. By taking the statistics for 1862-3—incomplete as they were—he was able to determine with some degree of exactness the number of cows kept in a certain county, and the amount of butter and cheese produced in the same. The consequence was, a company with a large capital, located in this business, in one of our western counties. Again, in regard to the wool clip. The remark was made to us last summer that the circulation of all the banks in the State did not furnish capital enough to purchase the wool clip of the State. This led to some slight investigation of the matter, and we were much surprised to find the remark, which at first seemed almost incredible, very near the truth. The returns of 1862 brought out the facts that the average yield, per head of the sheep of Maine, was hardly three and a quarter pounds; that Somerset county had almost a quarter of all the sheep in the State, and that they produced four pounds per head, which, we believe, to be much less than the actual average in that county. How is this greater yield obtained? By good care, judicious breeding and careful management. Other interesting and important lessons can be gathered from these statistics.

We desire to urge upon the attention of our local authorities—in our own behalf, in that of the Board of Agriculture, and of every intelligent farmer in the State—this subject of agricultural statistics. Each town is furnished with appropriate blanks for making the returns, and we hope the assessors will not fail to fulfil their duties in this respect. It is not a matter that will affect taxation, it is simply for the benefit of science, the advancement of agricultural knowledge and the good of the State. Will not the local press second our call, and bring the subject before their readers in such a way as will best serve the object in view.

Diarrhœa in Lambs.

MR. EDITOR.—I have lost two lambs with the diarrhœa, and others are sick. Will you please tell me what I shall do for them to prevent it. Others were sick a short time but recovered. What book would you advise me to get on the care of sheep. If you will answer in your next, you will oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE. Lambs which suck their dam, are rarely troubled with this disease, and if they are the matter usually remedies itself. If the lamb is fed by hand, and purges, the cause should be ascertained and at once discontinued. A spoonful of prepared chalk given in the milk, and repeated three or four times a day if necessary, will have a good effect. We unhesitatingly recommend Dr. Randall's Practical Shepherd, as the best work on the care and management of sheep. Address D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.—ED.

To Destroy Lice on Colts, Calves &c.

It is unsafe to use kerosene oil on cattle, colts &c.,—as has often been recommended—for the purpose of killing lice and other vermin. In numerous instances which have come under our observation it has caused considerable injury to animals to which it has been applied and in no case should it be used for this purpose. Whale oil soap—diluted by using one pound of soap to about five or six gallons of water—is a safe and effectual remedy. The "sheep-wash" or extract of tobacco advertised in our paper and used according to the directions upon each package, is the best application we are acquainted with, for ticks, lice, plant-lice, &c.

☞The proposition of an "Old Subscriber" from Fryeburg, shall receive consideration at no distant day, when other matters having a direct relation to the same subject shall be presented to our readers.

Notices of New Publications.

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE has been published in the same form and under the same editorial management for thirty years: and aside from the facts that a new series begins with the present year and that each number is fresh and new in valuable matter, it can hardly be called a new publication. Each number contains articles of great value and a well selected variety of the latest horticultural intelligence, domestic and foreign. We commend it to the attention of our readers interested in fruits and flowers, as a valuable guide and help in their cultivation. Hovey & Co. Publishers 53 North Market Street, Boston.

OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES. A new edition of this pleasant sketch of a woman's farming upon four acres, in the vicinity of London—but very well suited to our own meridian—has been published by Orange Judd of New York city. He also publishes manuals upon the culture of Onions and Tobacco, which contain the experiences of practical cultivators. Either work is sent by mail for 30 cents.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY for 1864. We are indebted to Eben Wight, Corresponding Secretary, for a copy of the above report, which includes the address of the President, and proceedings at the laying of the corner stone of the new building of the Society at Boston, in August last.

Remedy for Wire Worms.

It is asserted in the *Country Gentleman*—upon the authority of a foreign correspondent who is a prominent farmer and agricultural writer—that the application of 300 pounds of rape-cake per acre, broken into small lumps, spread upon the surface and harrowed in, will completely rid the land of wire worms. It has been tried in numerous instances and has never failed. The worms are so fond of the rape-cake, that they leave all other food for it, and it proves a "perfect vermifuge." A few small lumps put slightly under the surface around pinks or other flowers and plants which are especially liable to the attacks of wire worms, will prevent them from being destroyed. As this article is also a fertilizer of great efficiency it is capable of a double value upon soils infested with wire worms.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Thoughts on Breeding---No. 2.

There are a great many gentleman throughout the state that have valuable mares, and would like to breed from them if they could spare them. To such I would say send your mare to horse in the fall, after you have done your summer riding. Then when you need your mare the least she will be suckling her colt. In comfortable winter quarters the colt will grow well till spring and will then wean much better on young and tender grass, than he would if foaled in the spring and weaned in the fall on hay. There are many other advantages to this plan it would perhaps be well for our farmers to follow. It is well to breed old meres to young horses, and vice versa. The old Drew, one of the most successful horses that ever stood in Maine is an example. He being a stolen colt, got by a two year old colt in pasture out of a mare well along in years. The Drews are natural trotters, and have been to Maine what the Morgans have been to Vermont, and what the Hambletonians are now to New York. Hambletonian is undoubtedly one of the best bred trotting stallions ever raised in America, as he is certainly the most popular; he is advertised for service the coming season at three hundred dollars to insure. He stood for a long time for twenty-five dollars, until the advent upon the turf of one of his most promising sons, Fillingham, now called George Wilkes, since which time the demand for his services has been very great, and not without reason. I know of two colts of his, less than one year old, for which three thousand dollars each have been refused—one is out of Princess, the California trotter, the other out of the well bred and gamey Widow McCree. He is also the sire of Volunteer, Shark, Dexter, Bruno, and others of fame. He is by Abdellah, he by Mambrino, and he by that wonderful good horse Imported Messenger, of which horse he is claimed to be the nearest living representative. I speak of him particularly, as I know of several mares that are to be sent to him from Maine the coming season.

T. S. Lang, of Vassalborough, has a fine gray stallion colt by Hambletonian for service. He is large and stylish, and has a very likely way of going. Mr. Lang is also owner of Gen. Knox, a horse that is now deservedly attracting a good deal of attention from breeders throughout New England. He is by Sherman Black Hawk, his dam said to be by Harris Hambletonian. He is a horse of great power and substance, and is very fast. It is said he is champion of the New England States. I saw some fine colts of his at the Waterville Fair last fall. Sucklings sold readily for two hundred and fifty dollars, and for a two-year old colt owned by Col. Woodard, of Bangor, one thousand dollars was refused. He is a splendid colt, and is from a Drew mare.

There is one other stallion on the Kennebec which deserves mention, owned by Ira R Doolittle, the able and energetic manager of the Waterville Association. This horse is a highly bred sorrel stallion, by Jupiter, of Long Island, out of a thoroughbred mare, and must prove a valuable acquisition to the farmers on the Kennebec. Jupiter, his sire, is one of the best horses in the country, and is nearly related to Hambletonian.

On the Penobscot is the old Drew, before mentioned. This horse is King of the Drew family, and is now standing on the farm of his owner, at Exeter, Me. He is twenty-one years old, is sound as a rock, and is the progenitor of more trotters than any other horse that probably ever stood in Maine. At Bangor are his two famous sons—Dirigo, better known as the McKinny horse, and Gen. McClellan, formerly owned by Geo. M. Robinson, of Augusta. They are both very fast and well bred, and are in the hands of a party that will develop whatever is in them *pro bono publico*. Is is said that one of them will compete with Knox for the championship; if so they will be handled by one of our most skillful trainers—mine host of the Bangor House.

In Androscoggin County the best horse I know of is the Smith horse. One of his colts, five years old, sold last fall at Waterville for fourteen hundred dollars, and cheap as a broom at that.

In Cumberland County we are sadly deficient in good sires; but the coming season we are to have the benefit of a fine young horse for service, owned by David Averill, of Portland. He is by the same sire as Gen. Knox, which horse he very much resembles in size, style and action. His speed is yet undeveloped, although he is very promising.

There are other sires in Maine that are undoubtedly good ones, but I have only cited the most prominent within my knowledge to show that we have at home a producing power, which, if rightly handled, will insure success. I don't think we can raise as many well bred and speedy horses here as they can in New York, this year or next, even in proportion to our number of horses; for even were Knox the equal of Hambletonian his stock would be much inferior, from the fact that the mares that are served by Hambletonian will average so much better than those sent to Knox. We have not the thoroughbred mares to breed from; but if a healthy interest is taken in the matter,—and I believe it is being developed every day—it will not be long before we may compete with any State in the Union.

I would like to see some of our old horsemen, of larger experience than mine and better ability to put it in print, come forward and aid in correcting what I believe to be an evil in the raising of colts from small, weakly, and unsound horses and mares. The horses throughout the State average much too small. If you raise good sized good colored horses, if they do not prove to be first class drivers they can always be sold at remunerative prices for business or work. If you have these little scrubby mares sell them or knock them in the head, but don't breed from them. Give us your young, vigorous, roomy mares, with plenty of courage and a good way of going, and I will insure you colts like them.

To further aid those who may want information as to how to raise, train and drive their colts, I would advise them to carefully read a series of articles now being written by Hiram Woodruff, of New York, the most eminent driver and trainer in the States. They are worth learning by heart, and can found in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. Yours truly,

GEO. H. BAILEY.

Portland, Feb. 20th, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

Hemlock for Browsing.

MR. EDITOR:—I have lately seen an article, credited to the *Rural New Yorker*, recommending hemlock as a brouse for sheep. I do not doubt but that in the case of the individual who recommends it, it may have been all it claims. But then, the question arises, has he been long in the habit of using it, so that its effects are fully developed? If he has, and made its effects equal to saving one-third of the keeping, there is a great point gained in rural economy, especially in seasons like the present, and when there is a scarcity of hay and it is an object to keep through all the stock possible.

Much hay and grain can no doubt be saved by browsing animals, a practice which has been more or less resorted to in all new settlements from the earliest history of the country, and every one who has had opportunity to witness with what avidity, after long confinement, they will seize upon any green thing, even to the laurel. Nor are they less greedy to obtain the deciduous shrubs and branches. A portion of such food may, no doubt, be beneficial, acting as a corrector of the stomach if nothing more. Who can doubt the nutritive effects of sprouts of the maple and many other trees of healthy qualities?

The medical qualities of the hemlock are diuretic, alterative and sudorific, either of which are good, when not carried to an extreme. But when taken too freely, a degree of sweating will be induced that will result in weakness in the animal, giving a tendency to take cold—run at the nose and induce general debility, which, if not arrested, will just use up the animal. I recollect that, some winters ago, when the snow fell early and the ground had long been covered, some one advised the farmers in this region to give their sheep access to hemlock browse. We hied to the mountain and brought down a load of it and gave a portion to the flock. Its effect soon became evident, for the warm shed where they lay, was as strongly perfumed with hemlock as though a factory for exhausting its oil had been in operation there, and before the load of brush was trimmed, the flock gave symptoms of growing weakness. When we stopped their eating hemlock and put them on their usual feed, the effects wore off and they, in due time, recovered their usual strength and activity. This was our first and last experience in making a sheep fodder of hemlock leaves or branches. With us it proved a poor investment—with others, it may do better—may be just the thing. If so, we will rejoice in their good fortune. Yours, WILLIAM BACON.

Richmond, Mass., Feb., 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Sheep Item---Merinos for Mutton.

MR. EDITOR:—Since it is so common for men to boast of big oxen, large calves, fat pigs, etc., I will just put in my mite in the same line. Last week I sold a sheep which would have been two years old next spring; for the modest sum of fifteen dollars, and this for *mutton*, let it be understood. It is often remarked in this vicinity that Spanish merinos will do to raise for the wool market, but not to supply the butcher. I had two of the same age, which were kept and fed together—one a grade native, or common breed, the other half Spanish merino. I priced the native at seven dollars, the other at fifteen dollars. The latter was taken and the former left. The one taken was after a full blood Spanish merino buck, owned by a neighbor, Mr. John Hoyt, who by the way, is one of our most enterprising and thrifty farmers. He has taken much pains, and been at considerable cash expense to improve his flock of sheep. The buck is three years old past, and in these three years he has sheared, successively, 13¼ pounds, 14½ pounds, and 15 pounds of wool.

The above item is given merely to draw out other remarks in regard to the general belief as to the mutton qualities of the Spanish merinos. The one sold was to a speculator, who will, no doubt, realize twenty-five or thirty dollars in the Boston market, as the carcass will weigh about one hundred pounds, which, at twenty-five cents per pound, would be $25, making a snug bit of a sum, after adding the pelt at five dollars—making thirty dollars for one small sheep.

Yours truly, S. DILL.

Phillips, Feb. 11, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

Answers to Inquiry—Lame Colt

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in the *Farmer* of the 9th inst. a query in relation to a lame colt. I am apprehensive the trouble arose from the fermentation of the chaff—as it became moistened—upon which the colt stood. I deem it totally unsafe for a colt or horse to stand on a "hot-bed" of whatever material it may be composed.

The remedy is plain and easy. Remove the colt at once from heated bedding and allow him to stand *only* upon material that will not heat. An additional benefit would be received by bathing the limbs twice per day in cold beef brine, rubbing downwards. A SUBCRIBER.

North Fairfield, Feb. 16*th*, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw in the *Farmer* of Feb. 9th information wanted in relation to a colt whose legs are swollen, and lame in consequence of standing in the barn. I have had some experience with cases of the kind and would advise the taking of about one quart or three pints of blood from the colt. A rowel put into the breast would perhaps answer every purpose, although I should prefer the bleeding. To dispense with the potatoes and give oats would also be an advantage. I have no doubt if the above direction is followed that the colt will be better in a short time. If the above is tried I would like to have the result given through the *Farmer*. S. S. COLLER.

Unity, Feb. 10*th*, 1865.

Product of one Acre.

A subscriber, J. P. S., communicates the following statement of the amount sold from a garden of about one acre. It shows a good return:

30 bushels apples,	$60 00
8 barrels Houghton gooseberries,	80 00
300 pounds of grapes,	40 00
214 dozen ears sweet corn,	23 99
72 boxes strawberries,	20 50
500 pounds rhubarb, or pie plant,	12 14
Grape Vines,	10 00
3½ bushels pears,	14 00
Cherries and plums,	10 00
	$270 63

Vegetables used and on hand and fruit for five persons in my family, judged at $40.

Agricultural Miscellany.

The Lessons of the Season.

Mr. Albert Pease of Salem, Me. contributes the following to the *Farmington Chronicle*:

"The hay crop with me was very short the past season; not more than half a usual crop, and less than half of what I realised the season previous. What was the cause? The drouth, to be sure. But then I had some ground that produced very largely notwithstaning. What was the reason of this? It was drained and was rich. So then if all my ground had been drained and rich, I should have got a large crop of hay notwithstanding the drouth. The way it worked was this. The land was probably somewhat exhausted the year previous. Then the last spring opened very wet and warm, and my land being low, and mostly undrained, much water stood on the surface, and the grass was in many spots killed, and rotted by the excessive warmth of the water. When it became dryer the grass started, the killed spots being stocked anew from seed remaining in the ground. But the weather continuing hot, and became excessively dry, the old and new grass much of it, failed to get a growth sufficiently high to be reached by the scythe.

This severe lesson I have learned in a short crop of hay, and being consequently obliged to sell some highly cherished stock.

On thirty rods of ground, I obtained, as I judged, eight cwt. of hay, being a little over two tons per acre. On an adjoining piece of thirty rods, I obtained only about the same quantity of much inferior hay. The difference in the profit of these two pieces is great, as it cost four times as much to get the hay on the large, as on the small piece. This indicates the great economy of making land rich and productive of large crops. But how shall I bring my numerous acres up to the desirable point of fertility? Here is a question of great importance. To plow, to dig, to make manure and thus bring my land up speedily to the required point of fertility would require more labor than I can furnish without, as I think, overstepping the bounds of prudence.

"Sell off one half of your land and lay out the proceeds on the other half," says a flippant adviser. This I do not like to do. It would mar the proportions of my fair domain. My farm, like the glorious country of which it forms a part, cannot be divided without reducing its value. Each acre is worth more as a part of the whole, than it would be if detached. And yet there is probably some method by which I may appropriate my labor and manure, better than to spread it over a large area, thus getting little profit in proportion to my labor. But what the best method is, is perhaps, not easily determined. The plan I am considering is this: To turn out to pasture the greatest portion of improved land, reserving for mowing and tillage that portion that can be most easily worked, and will give the best return for the labor required, then manure high and till well, first adapting my farm stocks to my means of wintering, and increasing stock as my means increase. By this way I shall avoid loss of labor, and shall preserve my farm intact for the good time coming, when I can hire labor with a better prospect of corresponding returns."

Raising Calves.

Supposing a calf takes one half of the milk of a good cow for 90 days, what will be cost at that age, with butter at 50 cents per lb. Only the moderate little sum of about $22 50. Rather a costly calf, Mr. Shattuck of Norwich, N. Y. thinks; and lest farmers be deterred from raising calves altogether, he gives the following process, in the Country Gentleman, as one by which they may be raised much cheaper:—

In the first place, I let the calf remain with the cow for two or three days; then put him away by himself. The calf is usually tied with a rope, or put in stanchions, at feeding time, and in learning it to drink by putting the hand on the nose and pressing the fore finger on the end near his mouth, he will reach out his tongue, get a taste of the milk, and learn very readily to drink from the pail. I sometimes feed new milk for a day or two; then let the milk stand twelve hours, take off the cream, warm the milk, and feed to the calf for a week or so; then let it stand twenty-four hours, being careful not to feed too much so as to loosen the bowels; and after the calf gets to be four to six weeks old, it will eat almost anything you give him.

I prefer to keep them up in the stable or small yard, until they are two or three months old, and give them what hay they will eat, as this treatment keeps the bowels more regular than to let them run to grass. I find a small quantity of oil cake meal a very good addition, for a month or two at first. A little dry clay I think very good for them to lap occasionally where they are kept confined.

I have seen many calves raised in this way, and have raised a great many good ones myself.

I do not pretend that a calf raised on skimmed milk will look as fine as those raised on new milk, but I claim that you can raise very good ones, and far more economically, and especially in the dairy districts where we have a large quantity of milk to feed.

One very essential point, in raising calves in this way, is to feed each calf by itself. I have always noticed where a lot of calves were fed together in a long trough, there would be some very poor ones, and that is owing to some drinking faster than others.

Exchange of Seeds.

We do not fully comprehend; perhaps, the nature of those physiological principles which render the frequent change of seeds so important, but no one, we presume, will doubt that it is an excellent rule in agriculture to effect an exchange of seeds as often as once in three or four years.

Potatoes of any variety, which have been brought from a distance, do much better, and are more prolific and valuable when used as food, than the same kinds when grown continuously for a long period on the same soil.

This remark applies with equal force to all vegetables. Hence it is that we observe judicious and intelligent agriculturists busy in effecting exchanges—obtaining corn, wheat, rye and other grains from remote localities to propagate from.

The long breeding from the same stock, in case of domestic animals, deteriorates the breed, and the same practice of "breeding in-and-in," in the case of vegetables, may, and doubtless does, produce a similar result. That the practice, in itself, is highly pernicious, there is no manner of question.

If the long red potatoe, for instance, be cultivated for ten years on the same farm, and from the same stock, it is said that it will be found at the expiration of that period, to have degenerated, or "run out." The same fact is observable in the case of Indian corn, and this without the deteriorating effects of any intermixtures, or unfavorable influences of any extraneous kind.

Is There Profit in Farming?

A few years ago a smart young man Mr. Geo. W. Woodwell, purchased a small farm in the lower part of the city, and commenced the growing of onions, putting more and more of his land to the cultivation, till last year he had six acres. The crop was small, owing to the extreme drouth at the very time when the rain was most needed for their growth; still he obtained two thousand bushels, which sold at from $1,75 to rising $2 per bushel, and gave him a clear profit of about two thousand dollars, which covered the original cost of his place, six acres of land, dwelling house, barns, &c. That would seem to be satisfactory for one year, but at the same time he had only about half a crop for a good season. On portions of the same land he has grown six hundered bushels to the acre, and eight and nine hundred bushels have been grown to the acre in this vicinity. *Newburyport Herald.*

Saw-dust and Tanner's Bark.

There is no substance of a vegetable origin which may not be converted into the food of plants. This conversion nature effects through the unassisted agency of her own laws, when left entirely to herself, for it is a principle in her economy, that nothing shall be lost.

Of the many articles usually considered as worthless, the two above named afford the most familiar instances. Tanner's bark possesses an astringency which, if applied to the soil in its fresh state, prevents its ready decomposition, and acts upon the crop in a manner which is by no means beneficial. Muck from the swamps, also, acts much in the same way, in consequence of the presence of a powerful and unneutralized acid; yet muck is a most valuable ingredient in compost, and farmers generally avail themselves of it, notwithstanding its acidity, and usually with good success.

Tanner's bark and saw-dust, if thrown into heaps, with good mould, muck, decomposing animal and vegetable matters, or quick lime, will be converted into a valuable manure. The alkalescent principle of the lime, will destroy the astringency of the one, and so far neutralize the resinous properties of the other, that is, pine, hemlock, fir, spruce and cedar, as to render both available in the nutriment of plants; and to ensure, if they be judiciously applied, all the results usually attained by the application of the most energetic vegetable manure from barn or yards.

In composting bark, it is a good plan to mix it, in small quantities with those substances which decompose rapidly, and with considerable heat, as heat destroys the *tannin*, and, combined with moisture, acts favorably in breaking the texture of the mass,—rendering it fine and absorbent.

By using a sufficient quantity of lime, bark may be converted into compost of a valuable quality, in a single season; but such rapidity of preparation is not advisable, as the expense is too great for the profit.

Saw-dust may be used advantageously for bedding down stalks and tie-ups, where it will absorb the liquid voidings of the animals, and by being saturated with this—itself a powerful stimulant to vegetation,—and mixed with the solid and fermentable portions of the manure, it will be broken up, and fitted for immediate use, though in itself, it will act more favorably the second or third year, (unless it be very fine,) than it will the first. The dust from lath and shingle machines is generally fine, and consequently decomposes much more rapidly when buried in the soil, or mixed as an ingredient in compost heaps, than that which is of a coarser texture.—*N. E. Farm.*

The Introduction of Domestic Animals.

Ancient annalists have preserved to us fewer data respecting the introduction of domestic animals into new countries, than respecting the transplantation of domestic animals. Ratter, in his learned essay on the camel, has shown that this animal was not employed by the Egyptians until a comparattvely late period in their history; that he was unknown to the Carthagenians until after the downfall of their commonwealth; and that his first appearance in Western Africa is more recent still. The Bactrtrn camel was brought from Asia Minor to the northern shores of the Black Sea, by the Goths, in the third or fourth century. The Arabian single humped camel, or dromedary, has been carried to the Canary Islands, partially introduced into Australia, Greece, Spain and even Tuscany, experimented upon to little purpose in Venezuela, and finally imported by the American government into Texas and New Mexico, where it finds the climate and the vegetable products best suited to its wants, and promises to become a very useful agent in the promotion of the special civilization for which those regions are adapted. America had no domestic quadruped but a species of dog, the llama tribe, and to a certain extent, the bison or buffalo. Of course, it owes the horse, the ass, the ox, the sheep, and the swine, as does also Australia, to European colonization. Modern Europe has, thus far, not accomplished much in the way of importation of new animals, though some interesting essays have been made. The reindeer was successfully introduced into Iceland about a century ago, while similar attempts failed, about the same time, in Scotland. The Cashmere or Thibet goat was brought to France a generation since, and succeeds well. The same, or an allied species, and the Asiatic buffalo were carried to South Carolina about the year 1850, and the former, at least, is thought likely to prove of permanent value in the United States. The Yak, or Tartar ox, seems to thrive in France, and success has attended the recent efforts to introduce the South American alpaca into Europe.—*Man and Nature, by G. P. Marsh.*

Salting Stock.

A correspondent in a recent agricultural paper says: "I have used salt for stock, a good many years, and have pretty much made up my mind not to give my cattle any more. I have been feeding a little less and less, for the past four or five years, and it seems to be a waste of money, inasmuch as my stock is quite as fat and sleek as when I fed salt."

We agree exactly with the above writer, that salt should never be fed to cattle; but it should be put where they always can get it. To take it when they want it, and as nature prompts, and as much as they want, promotes health, digestion and thrift. Rock salt in lumps we keep constantly in the trough of both cows and horses.

There is a vast difference between feeding salt to stock at times, and in quantities, which they don't require, and allowing them to take it when and as they want it. Salt is a condiment for man and beast, and not food. Liebig, says: "Salt does not act as a producer of flesh; but it neutralizes the injurious actions of the conditions which must be united in the unnatural state of animals fed or fattened, in order to produce flesh; and the advantages attending its use can hardly be estimated too highly."—*Morris' Rural Advertiser.*

Maine Agricultural College.

The *Maine Farmer* protests against the report of the Commissioners to unite the Agricultural College with Bowdoin College, protests in the name of 77,000 farmers and nearly 40,000 mechanics, and advocates a separate College on their fund of 200,000. This is right: we endorse it: Massachusetts has her separate agricultural college; so let the other New-England, Middle, Western and Southern States, have theirs likewise. The Trustees of Amherst College generously allow the Agricultural College the use of their buildings, cabinets, &c., for ten years, sufficient time for the Agricultural College to erect suitable buildings on their own well-chosen and elegant site, a most eligible and beautiful location. To Maine farmers and mechanics we would earnestly say, Look well and timely to your own immediate and special educational interests, and leave them not to the literai alone, for, most excellent men as are these men of letters, they are not *entirely unselfish* therefore, take heed farmers, and look well after what concerns your own children, as it does your children's children even to the latest generation. —*Boston Cultivator.*

A Bad Practice.

Many persons who use kerosene lamps are in the habit, when going to bed or when leaving a room for a short time, of turning the wick down low in order to save a trifle of the consumption of oil. The consequence is that the air of the room soon becomes vitiated by the unconsumed oil vapors, by the gas produced by combustion, and also by the minute particles of smoke and soot which are thrown off. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that more persons are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Irritation and inflammation of the throat and lunge, headache, dizziness and nausea are among its effects.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

Shall the Industrial College be Separate or Connected?

BY E. R. FRENCH OF CHESTERVILLE.

"Will the Board concur with the recommendation of the State Commissioners relative to connecting the proposed Industrial College with Bowdoin?"

Whenever a great enterprise is to be undertaken, it is well to consider all the circumstances that are to affect its successful accomplishment. In the establishment of an Industrial College, such an enterprise is about to be engaged in by the people of this State, and the question very naturally arises, how, and by what means is the desired object to be best attained?

Plans and schemes have been rife in all the States receiving the benefit of the appropriation of Congress, and after more than two years' agitation and discussion in this State, the problem has failed of a satisfactory solution among us. The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to receive propositions and examine locations with a view to the establishment of the College, and, more particularly, their recommendation contained therein, brings the matter definitely, and perhaps finally, before the Legislature and the people; and the question before us is,—what action shall this Board take in the premises? Is the proposition tendered and recommended such an one as will ultimately secure the results hoped for and intended by the legislation of Congress? Shall it become the adjunct of some already existing institution, or be established on an independent basis of its own? To answer these questions candidly, we must consider what are the requirements of an institution such as is contemplated by the act of Congress, and if we find these requirements met in the recommendation of the Commissioners, then we are bound to concur therein.

A successful industrial institution must be located in the midst of its studies, where its students in their every day life, can have a practical demonstration of the theories of professors and the application of scientific facts to material objects. The judgment is to be disciplined as well as the mind; the hands trained as well as the intellect. The teachers must be something more than guide-posts by the way-side, pointing always in the same direction; they are to be the actual guides who accompany the traveler, ready to seize upon the ever varying incidents of the journey, and impart instruction therefrom. They must be men whose every day life is a school, whose education does not retain enough of the *thick* moss of centuries to constitute the cardinal points for the future, fixed as the north pole. We fill our museums with the old fossils, we build our capitals with the living rock.

Our industrial schools are to be different from anything a previous age has ever undertaken; they are to become an element in the march of human progress and are consequently, to mark out a course for themselves. We must be ready to meet their requirements, and not make them conform to our circumstances entirely, if we hope to realize the greatest benefit. The musty tomes of the dead past have but a secondary place in the living present, and the stereotyned thoughts of ancient lore, serve only as a polish for mere artificial minds. The busy, thinking world does not stop to consider what has been, but is grappling with the present and preparing for the future. The masses are coming to the surface, and the people ask to be educated in the various walks of life, they presume that they may be fitted to fill some honorable place in a "higher civilization." That demand must be met, and an opportunity is now presented to the people of this State and of these United States to make a beginning.

Having premised briefly thus much with regard to the requirements of an Industrial College, we come now to consider the offer of President Woods which has so favorably impressed our Commissioners. It is truly a munificent one and worthy the corporation making it. They propose to receive the funds accruing from the grant and in connection with the Josiah Little fund establish an agricultural and scientific department in connection with the College; provide professors and an experimental farm, and erect a hall equal in accommodations to their Medical College. Having done this, they will receive a certain number of students, put through a course of *one year's* instruction, and, when they have mastered so much, will confer on them the degree of *Bachelor of Science!*—bachelors truly, for we do not believe that in one short year they would enter into any serious matrimonial alliance with science—the parties doubtless, would soon divorce themselves.

This proposition virtually amounts to the establishment of a theoretical and scientific school not unlike the Institute at the University of Virginia, and as such would fail to meet the requirements of the legislation creating it, or the community establishing it. They might indeed have an *experimental* farm, but a *model* farm would be out of the question, considering the nature of the soil in that vicinity. This the Commissioners admit when they say "it is not suitable for a stock farm."—The farm is to be one of the essential features of such an institution and should be a representative of the agriculture of the State. The students should be required to make a practical application of the principles taught them by performing a certain amount of labor each day on the farm or in the shop. This would create a distinction or caste at the College, and, on the other hand, an undue familiarity with adepts in college life, might lead to dissolute and injurious habits.

The location in a large village like Brunswick would be unfavorable to successful prosecution of study, and would be productive of many evils a more rural retreat would be exempt from; and besides, the charges for board and room-rent would be such that only the wealthier portion of community could bear the expense, and the middle class of people would be debarred its privileges. These should be had on, or near the farm, and at such a price as shall barely cover cost and contingencies, that all may be on as nearly an equal footing as possible. That there would be advantages derived by many in the use of the libraries, cabinets, &c., collected there, all will admit,

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, March 2, 1865.

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$2.50 in advance, or $3.00 if not paid within six months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

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☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis is now on a collecting and canvassing tour in Kennebec County.

Mr. V. Darling will call on subscribers in Washington County during the present month.

The Agricultural College.

We congratulate the people of the State upon the accomplishment, so far as the necessary legislative action is concerned, of an object so long cherished and advocated by the friends of industrial progress—the organization of an institution for the instruction of the young men of Maine in the science and practice of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The bill reported by the agricultural committee, and already published by us, was put through the several stages of legislation last week, and after thorough discussion, was finally adopted by both branches of the Legislature by decisive majorities. It has been signed by the Governor and is now a law. The subject had been ably and almost exhaustively considered in the several hearings before the committee, and the conclusion unanimously arrived at by them, was in accordance with the general sentiment of the people, viz.: that the grant of Congress should be devoted to the establishment of a college distinct in its objects and separate in its organization and location from any existing institution of the State. The discussions before the Committee were largely attended and attentively listened to by the members of the Legislature, and they were therefore prepared to act upon the question intelligently and promptly. In the House several amendments were offered by gentlemen professedly friendly to the objects of the measure, the effect of which, however, was so obviously calculated to delay, if not to defeat, the consummation of those objects, that they were summarily rejected, and the bill was passed as reported by the Committee. To the labors of Mr. Lang, the indefatigable Chairman of the Committee, and the able and elequent advocacy upon the floor of the House of Messrs. Webb of Portland, and Payson of Westbrook, is the measure largely indebted for its success, and these gentlemen are entitled to the thanks of the friends of the College for their exertions in its behalf. It will not be inappropriate also to acknowledge in this connection, the valuable services before the Committee, of the late editor of this paper, Dr. Holmes; of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Goodale; of J. F. Anderson, Esq., President of the Board; of Hon. W. A. P. Dillingham, Speaker of the House; and of Phinehas Barnes, Esq., of Portland. The argument of the gentlemen last named in behalf of a separate institution, and his exposition of the purpose of Congress in making the endowment to the States, left nothing further to be said on the subject, and settled the question of the appropriate disposition of the fund in the minds of the Committee beyond appeal.

The bill as finally adopted fixed the number of Trustees of the College at sixteen—one from each county, as follows:

Androscoggin—Robert Martin, Danville;
Aroostook—Bradford Cummings, Fort Fairfield;
Cumberland—Samuel F. Perley, Naples;
Franklin—Seward Dill, Phillips;
Hancock—N. T. Hill, Bucksport;
Kennebec—Thomas S. Lang, Vassalboro';
Knox—Joseph Farwell, Rockland;
Lincoln—Joseph Day, Damariscotta;
Oxford—William Wirt Virgin, Norway;
Penobscot—Hannibal Hamlin, Bangor;
Piscataquis—Charles A. Everett, Milo;
Sagadahoc—Alfred S. Perkins, Topsham;
Somerset—Dennis Moore, Anson;
Waldo—Ebenezer Knowlton, Montville;
Washington—William D. Dana, Perry;
York—Stephen L. Goodale, Saco.

Future vacancies of the Board are to be filled alternately by the Legislature and the Trustees. It will be their duty to determine upon and obtain a site for the establishment of the College, to solicit funds sufficient for the erection of the necessary buildings, to elect a President and appoint suitable professors, prescribe the course of study, and make provision for manual and experimental labor on the farm and in the workshops, instruction in military exercises, &c. It is made the duty of the Governor to sell the land-scrip and cause the proceeds, which it is estimated will amount to $11,000 per annum, to be deposited with the State Treasurer, the interest being devoted to the support of the institution.

We presume that the Trustees will organize at once, and proceed to the performance of the duties thus imposed upon them. It now remains for the friends of industrial education to come forward and contribute the means necessary to put the institution into successful operation. Every son of Maine is interested in its establishment. It is the People's College—and it must be sustained by the sympathy and liberality of the people. A fund of fifty thousand dollars, at least, in addition to the endowment of Congress, is necessary to place it upon a working basis and warrant the Trustees in going forward with the enterprise. Shall this sum be raised, and at once? Our wealthy men—our men of moderate means—will give, and give generously,—and even the poor man, whose children are to reap the benefits of the institution will rejoice to throw his mite into the treasury.

Husk Paper. The experiment of manufacturing paper from corn husks, is in progress in one of the paper mills in New York State. Thus far every thing works favorable for its success. The Steubenville *Herald* says:

"Up to yesterday morning the experiment was succeeding finely. The clerk sent us a specimen sheet of th *pulp*, which is as white as the "driven snow," equal we should judge, in appearance, in every way, to the pulp made of the cleanest cotton or linen rags. We expect by to-morrow to be able to announce the full and satisfactory result of the experiment; which will have an important bearing upon the prices of paper, and go far to relieve the press from the present exorbitant high price at which paper is selling—that must, unless there is speedy relief, drive one-half of the newspapers in the country out of existence, and compel those alive to survive the high price, to still further increase the rates of subscription. It will be seen, therefore, that the public as well as the publishers, have a deep interest in the success of the experiment."

☞ We had the gratification of seeing a relic of the rebel flag which was torn from the flagstaff of Fort Moultrie in Charleston harbor, on its recent occupation by our forces. The flag was captured by Ensign Wm. Jones of the Monitor Mahopac, son of Mr. Eben Jones of this city, and forwarded by him to his father.

☞ Major Mattocks of the 17th Maine, who was captured by the rebels in May last, in the battles of the Wilderness, has been exchanged, and has arrived at Annapolis. It will be remembered that he made his escape from Columbia, S. C., and when within a few miles of our lines, was re-captured and taken to Danville.

☞ Charles A. Lord, Esq., editor of the *Christian Mirror*, was recently injured by slipping upon the ice on Saturday, the 18th inst. He broke one of his ankle bones which will probably confine him to his house for some weeks.

The War News of the Week.

The good work still goes on. The old flag now waves over Fort Anderson and Wilmington. The last important city held by the rebels on the Atlantic seaboard is in possession of our armies. The latter event occurred on the 22d of February, and constituted a memorable celebration of the day. The particulars of the movement, which resulted in the capture of Fort Anderson and our occupation of Wilmington, so far as received, will be found in our war record for the week.

We are still compelled to depend upon rebel sources for information in regard to Gen. Sherman's march through the Carolinas. Thus far his progress westward has been unimpeded by any available resistance. On Monday, the 20th, as we learn from the Richmond papers, his cavalry crossed the Wateree river, within fifty miles of Charlotte, N. C. and it is believed that he is now in possession of that place. Instead of moving along the seaboard line of railroads leading north to Wilmington, he is boldly striking through the interior, straight for Danville, a distance from Charlotte of about one hundred and fifty miles. A junction with Schofield's corps, moving from Wilmington through Raleigh the capital of North Carolina, it is believed, will enable him to reach and occupy this important point without serious opposition. The possession of Danville absolutely closes the only remaining avenue of railroad supply for Richmond. Whether Lee will remain quiet in his entrenchments and permit the accomplishment of this daring operation of Sherman, is a question about which there is considerable speculation. Its success will practically place the army of the latter in conjunction with Grant, and enable him to concentrate an overwhelming force for the final conflict around Richmond and Petersburg. Appearances would indicate, however, if we may credit the reports of deserters from the rebel army, that there is an intention on the part of Lee to abandon his present position, and by a rapid movement southward, anticipating the advance of Sherman upon Danville, combine the forces of Beauregard, Bragg and Hardee with his own, and thus endeavor to turn the tables upon his antagonists. Such a movement has of course been foreseen by Gen. Grant and provided for.

It is believed that Sherman, reinforced by Schofield, will be strong enough to hold his own against any force which it will be possible for the rebels to bring against him, and the movement suggested would therefore only hasten the catastrophe which the events of the past few weeks have made inevitable. The military possessions of the confederacy are now practically narrowed to portions of North Carolina and Virginia. The entire southern seaboard is in our hands, the resources of the rebellion are well nigh exhausted, and the people, disheartened by an unbroken succession of losses and defeats are ready to give up the contest in despair. A few more skillful and vigorous blows, we trust, will bring the conflict to a close, and the long and terrible drama of war will be ended. God speed the day.

☞ Attention is invited to the twentieth annual report of the New York Life Insurance Company, an abstract of which will be found in another column. Unon all points it is most satisfactory. The receipts for the year have been nearly two millions of dollars. A dividend of 50 per cent. has been declared payable in three years, which is equivalent to one of 65 per cent. payable in five years. At their Boston office alone, nearly two millions of dollars were insured the past year. The Brooklyn *N. Y. Daily Union* of Feb. 13th says: "No Life Insurance Company chartered under the laws of this State has ever, we believe, been able to declare such a cash dividend. Its present assets are nearly $4,000,000, and, through able management and the high character of its trustees, it ranks among the first institutions of the class in America." It must be gratifying to the many policy holders in this city and State, to see their chosen Company so prosperous and in such a healthy financial condition.

☞ What becomes of all the coppers? is a question often asked. They are probably collected and hoarded by people who are foolish enough to suppose that they have a value somewhat analogous to gold and silver coin. The fact is the nickel cents have very little value other than the facility and convenience with which they are circulated for the various uses of business. They are manufactured by the government at a cost of less than 25 per cent per hundred, and the millions which are annually issued, disappear almost as rapidly as they are put into circulation. Of course the time will come when those who have been hoarding them so avariciously will be anxious to get rid of them, and they will become a nuisance instead of a benefit to the community. Our advice to all who have them on hand is to put them into circulation.

Filling Quotas in the Fifth District. The Belfast *Age* says recruiting is going on quite briskly, and most of the towns in the district are furnishing more or less men on their quotas. Over 300 have been thus furnished in that district. In the town of Dedham, the quota, being five, one of the selectmen offered to be the first on the list to fill it, and he was immediately followed by four more, and all reported themselves at once, and were examined and accepted. A letter was received by the Provost Marshal from Jacob S. Gould, Esq., chairman of the selectmen of Beddington, stating that the quota of that town was one, and that he held himself in readiness to fill said quota and would report himself immediately. The quotas of the towns of Montville, Searsmont and Liberty, have, it is stated, been filled.

☞ Hugh McCulloch, the present Comptroller of the Treasury, has been nominated by the President as Secretary of the Treasury to take the place of Secretary Fessenden. Mr. McCulloch is a native of Maine. He studied law, and after he had been admitted to the bar in 1831, went to South Bend, Indiana, to practice. Afterwards he removed to Fort Wayne, and was soon persuaded to temporarily accept the position of Cashier of a branch of the State Bank located there. Since then he has been identified with the State banking system of Indiana, and was at the head of it when he was invited to take his present position.

A Popular Loan. It is stated that the town of Saco being unable to obtain a loan of $30,000 at nine per cent. for the purpose of paying bounties to men enlisting on its quota, opened the books for a popular loan, the subscribers to receive town notes, payable in eighteen months, drawing six per cent. $32,000 was secured in twenty-four hours, and subsequent subscriptions swelled the amount to $38,000.

☞ Among the recent military appointments made by the President and confirmed by the U. S. Senate, are the following Maine officers: Col. Rufus Ingalls, of the Quartermaster's Department, Brigadier General by brevet; Col. Chas. H. Smith, 1st Me. Cavalry, Brigadier General by brevet; Dumont Bunker and Henry W. Kingsley, were confirmed as Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank of Captain.

☞ The Boston *Journal* states that Stephen Avery, a drummer boy belonging to the 12th Maine regiment, died at the U. S. Transit Hospital, New York, on Thursday last. He was fourteen years old. He arrived from Maine on the way to the front on Wednesday, and bought a pie of an old woman at the gate of the Battery Barracks, after eating which he was taken sick and died, it is supposed from poison.

The Board of Agriculture.

The efforts of a few mousing politicians in the Legislature to abolish the Board of Agriculture, were so far successful at the recent session as to secure a majority of the Committee of Agriculture in favor of the project, and a bill was accordingly reported for the repeal of the act establishing the Board. The subject came up in the House on Thursday last. We were unable to be present, but the following account from the pen of the editor of the Lewiston *Journal*, who is a member of the House will give our readers an idea of the debate and show how strongly the Board of Agriculture and the labors of its accomplished Secretary, are established in the public confidence and favor:

"Mr. Hammond of Paris and Mr. Kilbreth of Livermore argued at length in favor of abolishing the Board, claiming that it is of no benefit to the farmers, and criticising Secretary Goodale's reports. Mr. Lang of Vassalboro, the well known proprietor of valuable stock and horses, replied in one of the most forcible and telling speeches of the session. His experience and observation well fitted him to present the claims of scientific and progressive agriculture and stock breeding, and his great interest in the subject made his speech most eloquent and effective. Mr. Lang alluded to his own plans and purposes for the improvement of our agriculture and to his desire to see his native state stand side by side with other states. He claimed that Maine had pre-eminent advantages as an agricultural state. Her extensive water-power is opening up markets at our doors. All that is needed is to bring farming out of the old ruts and make it progressive like other branches of industry. This is the only way to render it attractive and to hold our aspiring young men at home. He claimed that the suggestions of Mr. Goodale and the comparisons of experiments by members of the Board directly accomplish results which cannot be measured, and quoted Prof. Agassiz's saying that Mr. Goodale's reports were of the greatest value.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Atwood of Monroe, Payson of Westbrook, Weston of Gorham, Webb of Portland and others, after which the bill abolishing the Board was indefinitely postponed by a vote of nearly four to one. The debate seemed to clear away all doubt in the minds of members as to the utility of efforts to improve our agriculture by county societies, state societies, investigations of eminent men and the diffusion of scientific knowledge."

Washington's Birth Day. The anniversary of the birth-day of the Father of his country, was celebrated on Wednesday last with unusual enthusiasm all over the country. In this city, the day was appropriately noticed. At ten o'clock, A. M., the U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, with Capt. Roberts' Company of Coast Guards, and detachments of unassigned companies, enlisted men and other soldiers at Camp Coburn, under command of Capt. Thos. F. Goodwin, paraded with music through the principal streets, and at 12 o'clock marched to the rotunda of the State House. At the same time a salute of one hundred guns was fired under direction of Lt. Adams, 1st R. I. Battery, and the bells of the city were rung merrily in honor of the occasion. Simultaneously also, another salute of a hundred guns was fired from the U. S. Arsenal grounds by Major Gilbreth the Cammandant.

At the same hour the members of the Legislature and other State officials assembled in the Representatives Hall, Gov. Cony presiding. A dense crowd of spectators were also in attendance upon the floor and in the galleries. At the close of the introductory remarks of the Governor, a dispatch was read by him, announcing the fail of Fort Anderson. After the passage of a series of appropriate resolutions, introduced by Mr. Weston of Gorham, eloquent speeches were made, by Judge Tenney, Hon. Charles Holden of the Council, Mr. Speaker Dillingham, Mr. Hamilton of Waterboro', Mr. Crosby of Dexter, Mr. Weston of Gorham and Mr. Roberts of Stockton. The Augusta Citizens' Band was in attendance and played a variety of patriotic airs in the intervals of the speeches, and frequent and hearty cheers were given for our brave officers and soldiers in the war for the Union.

The crowd in the Representatives Hall having, meanwhile, overflowed into the Rotunda, speeches were called for from gentlemen present. The call was eloquently responded to by Major R. M. Littler, Provost Marshal General, of Maine, John A. Poor, Esq., Col. T. H. Garnsey of the House, and other gentlemen. The speakers were cheered to the echo, and the patriotic inspirations of the day seemed to fill every heart and shine upon every countenance. The proceedings throughout, although brief, and mostly of an impromptu character, were worthy of the occasion.

Suicide. Mr. Charles F. Little, son of Hall J. Little, Esq., of Portland, and about forty years of age, and for the past four or five months occupying the position of chief clerk in Maj. Dodge's office in this city, committed suicide in his room at the Stanley House, on Sunday evening last. The deceased had been unwell for some weeks, and confined to his room most of the time, but on Saturday went out a few hours. He remained in his room all day Sunday, and toward evening refused admission to friends who came to watch with him during the night. About eight o'clock a noise was heard in his room, and on going to it the door was found fastened. An entrance was effected, and he was found upon the floor with his throat cut, and life entirely extinct. The knife, a small pocket knife with two blades, with which he had committed the act, was found closed in his pocket. It is supposed that in a fit of insanity, caused, probably, by excessive indulgence in strong drink, he had thus put an end to his own life. City Marshal Libby was called to hold an inquest, but deemed it unnecessary. His remains were carried to Portland on Tuesday.

Store Breaking. The grocery store of Mr. E. G. Brown, corner of Bridge and Water streets, in this city, was burglariously entered on Saturday night last, the entrance being effected through one of the windows in the rear side of the store. The rogues evidently had things their own way for a while, and carried off about thirty dollars in scrip, twenty dollars in coppers and several dollars worth of goods. Several parties have been examined on suspicion, but as yet no one has been held for trial.

Superintendent of the P. & R. Railroad.—We find the following flattering notice of the present competent and energetic Superintendent of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad in a recent number of the Boston *Post*:

"The discriminating superintendence of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad by Mr. Edwin Noyes, has been of great benefit to the stockholders in and all travellers upon the road. Unvarying courtesy combined with excellent managing powers, characterize Mr. Noyes, and render him valuable to the corporation and universally popular."

Departure of Troops. Troops are being sent forward to the front from this post with considerable rapidity. The 11th and 12th Cos. of Unassigned Infantry left on Sunday last and two more companies will be ready for departure this week; viz. Capt. Thompson's, to be attached to the 12th, and Capt. Fowler's to be assigned to the 14th regiments. They go to Galloupe's Island, from which they will at once proceed to City Point; and will probably leave here on Sunday next.

The Draft. Orders have been issued for the draft to take place in the 2d, 4th and 5th Districts, on Wednesday March 1st. The headquarters of these districts are respectively, at Auburn, Bangor and Belfast. Recruiting is progressing so favorably in the remaining districts in this State that the draft therein has not been ordered, and it is probable their quotas will be completed by enlistments.

☞ Mr. C. H. Davis of West Waterville, is the General Agent in Maine, for the sale of that beautiful picture, "The Child's Prayer," noticed by us last week. He is desirous of obtaining agents to canvass the State.

Close of the Session. The Legislature adjourned on Saturday afternoon, after a session of only fifty-three days. During this brief period, much important business has been done, and we have no doubt quite as well done as in former years, when the sessions have frequently occupied twice as many days. The diligence and industry of the members has undoubtedly been stimulated quite as much by selfish motives as by considerations of public interest—the questions of official income and personal expense having very intimate and vital relations to each other—but the accruing advantage to the public service has been none the less on that account. Let us hope that the precedent will be followed hereafter from worthier motives.

Among the questions of general public interest disposed of during the past week are, the final passage of the bill repealing the act of 1860, which prohibited railroads west of Portland from changing their guage or laying down a third rail without the consent of the Legislature; the defeat of the bill abolishing the Board of Agriculture; the defeat of the bill creating the Department of Public Instruction to take the place of the present system of School Superintendency; the passage of an appropriation of $20,000 toward the construction of a new wing to the Insane Hospital; passage of an appropriation of $3,500 for the addition of a shoe shop, &c., to the State Prison; bill to change the shire town of Somerset county from Norridgewock to Skowhegan, referred to the people of the county; defeat of the bill to aid in the construction of the Milford and Princeton turnpike; passage of a resolve calling upon the United States Government to place steam vessels of war as a permanent ocean police upon the coast of Maine; passage of a resolve for the assessment of a State tax for the year 1865, amounting to $2,476,821 21; passage of resolutions of thanks to Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard; passage of an amendment to the bill giving State aid to soldiers' families, so that its provisions shall not apply to children over eleven years of age; passage of a resolve of thanks to Gen. Ames, the hero of Fort Fisher; defeat of the bill to tax the shares of National banks; defeat of the proposed amendment to the constitution, disfranchising deserters and fugitives from the draft; passage of an act incorporating the Trustees of the Maine College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts; passage of an act providing for the expenses of the Government—the appropriations amounting to $3,022,002 95. One hundred and seventy-five acts and sixty-five resolves were passed during the session.

Many of the most important measures of the session were, as usual, deferred until within a few days of adjournment, and consequently the closing hours were crowded with business which could not receive the careful and deliberate attention to which it was entitled. In one instance, at least, the result is of a most mortifying, if not disgraceful character. We refer to the failure of the passage in the Senate of a resolution which had previously passed the House by a unanimous vote, making provision for the presentation of a sword to Gen. Howard. We are informed that the resolution was sent to the Senate in ample season to ensure its passage, and when called up by a Senator, some evasive or technical pretext was made by the President against its consideration at that moment, and nothing further was heard from it. This neglect to act upon a resolution doing honor to a gallant son of Maine, and one of the most distinguished of our Generals, whether it be attributed to accident or design, was discreditable to the body in which it occurred, and an insult to the State and to Gen. Howard.

The Assignment of Quotas and Credits. Complaints having been made in many States respecting the assignment of quotas and credits on the pending call of troops, the President, in order to end all controversy on the subject and to avoid delay in filling up the armies, appointed Hon. James Speed, Attorney General, Gen. Richard Delafield and Col. C. W. Foster, a Board to examine into the proper quotas and credits of the respective States and districts under call of Dec. 19, 1864, with instructions to make such corrections as the law and facts shall require, and make report to the Provost Marshal General. The determination of the Board to be final and conclusive and the draft to be made in conformity therewith. The following is the report of the Board, as officially published by direction of the Provost Marshal General:

"The call for 300,000 men, made by the President on the 19th of December, 1864, requires that that number shall be raised.

But the law requires that the number of men previously furnished by different localities, and the periods of their service, shall be considered so as to equalize the draft.

The number of men liable to military duty is to be determined by the enrolment lists.

The number of men which have been furnished by the various localities, and their periods of service, were ascertained, and previous accounts having been adjusted, the excesses, where they existed, were carried forward under the last draft.

The amount of service furnished is determined by multiplying the number of men raised by the number of years for which they enlisted.

Having thus ascertained the number of men enrolled on the 31st day of December, 1864; the number of men furnished up to that date; the localities from which they come, and the periods of their service, it is proposed to distribute the call for 300,000 men among the several districts, and parts of districts, according to the number enrolled in each, and the number of men furnished, and the periods of service previously rendered by each.

The rule by which this is accomplished is as follows:

Take the whole number of years of service furnished by the districts of the United States from the commencement of the rebellion to the 31st of December, 1864. From the sum deduct the whole number of men furnished from the districts of the United States up to that date. The remainder will be the excess of years of service furnished by all the districts. Multiply the call of December 19th, 1864, by three, to have the number of years of service upon that call, and to this add the excess, as ascertained above. Then, as the number of men enrolled from the whole United States, up to the 31st of December, 1865, is to the period of service, as above ascertained so is the number of men enrolled in a given district, to the number of years of service it is required to furnish, including its pro rata share of the excess.

From this sum deduct the actual excess the district furnished; the remainder is the number of years of service which the district is required to furnish under the call of December 19, 1864, which, divided by three, gives the number of men required from the district.

As this call is for 300,000 men, that number cannot be reduced by men going in for a period longer than one year. Inequalities produced by men going under this call for longer periods than one year, must be equalized on future calls.

It will be perceived that though the aggregate of the excess furnished, is added to the whole call, the excess of each district is afterwards subtracted from its quota. Thus the number of men called for, is neither increased nor diminished, but equality produced, considering the number of men, and the periods of their service. Localities which have heretofore furnished a greater amount of service have, in proportion to their enrolment, a less amount to furnish under this, and *e converso*.

Men having heretofore enlisted for one, two and three years, it was necessary to take one of those periods as the basis of the calculaton. As three embraced both the periods, it makes the calculation more simple to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by adopting either one or two years as the basis, but the process of calculation would be more complicated.

Such we find to be the rule adopted by the Provost Marshal General. The rule is in conformity with the requirements of the laws of Congress, and just and equitable.

We have carefully examined and proved the work done under this rule by the Provost Marshal General, and fined that it has been done with fairness.

We file in the Provost Marshal General's Office our calculations of the quota of each and every district endorsed by us as correct."

Editor's Table.

The March number of the Atlantic Monthly, has a list of fifteen articles—all of them from the pens of our ablest writers. Mr. Mitchell's story of "Dr. John's" is continued, and we think it will prove one of the best sketches of American life ever written. "At Andersonville," gives a thrilling chapter of the sufferings of Union soldiers in rebel prisons. Albert D Hager contributes an interesting account of "Ancient Mining on the shores of Lake Superior," and E. E. Hale furnishes a graceful and worthy tribute to Hon. Edward Everett. Dr. Holland—himself one of the finest of American lecturers, writes about the "Popular Lecture," while Mrs. Stowe's "Chimney Corner," and Gail Hamilton's "Needle and Garden" are continued. "The Hour of Victory" and "Causes of Foreign enmity to the U. S." will be read with interest at this period, and those who love good poems will find three or four of superior merit in the number. Address Ticknor & Fields 135 Washington Street Boston. Terms $4,00 per annum.

Our Young Folks, for March is full of nice pictures and pleasant stories, and will be sure to please all the little people—indeed we know of not a few older ones who are quite as much interested in it as the ones for whom it is specially prepared. We have not room to mention all the good things in the number but advise those who have children to carry it home and see them pass the mark of approval upon it; and if it is not enough to satisfy them of its value we will ourselves pay them for each number they thus purchase. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, and for sale in this city by Chas. A. Pierce.

Westminster Review. Contents of L. Scott & Co's American Reprint for January: Taines History of English Literature. The science of Language: Hamlet: Intellectual Development of Europe: Peace in Poland: Circumstantial Evidence: "Whatever is, is Right:" Railway Reform. Terms 4,00 per annum. Address the publishers, 38 Walker Street New York.

The American Monthly. This magazine, formerly the old and genial Knickerbocker, for the present month, has been received. Among the articles in the number, are several that will compare favorably with those of any American magazine, though in its treatment of political questions, it assumes an unpatriotic standpoint. J. H. Agnew, 38 Park Row, New York.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine for March, has an engraving and story of "How Patty went Skating:" which with the other engravings, music, patterns &c., make up a number, second in attraction to none of its previous issues. Terms 2,00 per annum. Published at 306 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

The London Quarterly Review for January has the following list of articles: Life of William Blake: Aristotle's History of Animals: Foster's Biography of Sir John Eliot: Homer's Iliad: Memoirs of Sir Robert Temple: Syriac Manuscripts: Servia: Epigrams: The United States as an Example. New York, L. Scott & Co., 38 Walker Street, at $4,00 per annum.

The Lady's Friend. The March issue of this publication is upon our table, and has its usual variety of literary articles, music, engravings, fashion plates &c. Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia at $2,50 per annum.

Facts about the Seven-Thirties. The advantages offered by this popular government loan, which will be found advertised in another column, are so truthfully and forcibly put forth in the following article from the *N. Y. Examiner*, that we take great pleasure in copying it for the information of those of our readers, who are desirous of making safe and profitable investments of their spare funds:

"Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities, and banks hold them as the very best and strongest investment they can make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any safer. If money is loaned on individual notes or bond and mortgage, it will be payable in the same currency as the Government pays with and no better. The Government never has failed to meet its engagements, and the national debt is a first mortgage upon the whole property of the country.

The *general* rate of interest is six per cent, payable annually. *This* is seven and three-tenths, payable *semi-annually*. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same *kind* of money you would receive from Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. Any bank or banker will obtain it for you without charge. To each note or bond are affixed five "coupons" or *interest tickets*, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all.

It is convertible into a six per centum gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 Loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold-interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five, nor more than twenty years from its date, as the Government may elect. These bonds are held at such a premium as to make this privilege now worth two or three per cent. per annum, and adds so much to the interest.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum; according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

While this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive, they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over $500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits $1000 in a private Savings' Bank, receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings Bank he receives 73 dollars.

The war is evidently drawing to a close, but while it lasts the Treasury must have money to meet its cost, and every motive that patriotism can inspire should induce the people to supply its wants without delay. The Government can buy cheaper for cash in hand than on credit. Let us see that its wants are promptly and liberally satisfied.

English Blockade Runners. An English paper states that in 1862, 1863, and 1864 no fewer than 111 swift steamers were built on the Clyde for the purpose of running the blockade of the rebel ports. Of the whole 111 steamers, 70 have been either captured or destroyed, leaving, at the close of 1864, 29 still running, while 11 were on their way out.

☞ The Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society of this city gratefully acknowledge the receipt of valuable contributions of bandages and other articles for hospital use, from ladies of South Windsor, East Limington, Vassalboro', Litchfield, and from members of the Christian Commission of Vassalboro'.

☞ George J. Wardwell, a Maine Yankee, has perfected a machine for quarrying stone by steam. With it two men and two boys can do the work of thirty-six men. Time, labor, material, and half cost are saved by this invention, which is in practical operation at Sutherland's Falls, Vt.

☞ "Long John Abbot," a character formerly well known in Maine, was arrested in Boston one day last week, for the forging of two notes of $500 each, purporting to be signed by Hon. John G. Abbot, of that city. John waived examination and was sent to jail in default of $1500 bail.

The Capture of Fort Anderson.

The following description of this important event which occurred on Sunday, 19th inst., and so soon succeeded by the evacuation of Wilmington by the enemy, and its occupation by our forces, will be interesting to our readers:

"Fort Anderson, on the west side of Cape Fear river, is a strong work, quite as much so as Fort Fisher, and is situated so as to command a strong line of rebel land defenses on the opposite side of the river, running up from a battery on the river (Sugar-loaf Battery,) inland across the road from Wilmington to Fort Fisher, a distance of at least five miles. The capture of Fort Anderson was considered essential, as it commanded the river and its obstructions.

On Thursday night, 16th inst., Cox's Division of the 23d Army Corps was crossed on four small steamers to Smithville, and at daylight the next morning the soldiers were ready to move up the west side of Cape Fear river to the rear of Fort Anderson. The movement was a very difficult one, swamps and marshes besetting all the way.

Soon after noon on Friday, Admiral Porter moved up a force of gunboats and engaged the fort with considerable earnestness at close quarters until dark. The monitor Montauk, Commander Stone, led off in this attack, taking up a position about three-fourths of a mile from the fort, and retaining it until the close of the action. Her heavy fifteen-inch guns were worked from this position with unerring certainty and great effect upon the sand embankments of the fort. For a time the fort replied to her vigorously, but finding that the heaviest metal produced no effect upon the monster, it desisted from the waste of ammunition.

Under cover of the fire of the monitor the wooden gunboat Pequot, moved up into close range, and exhibited some excellent practice. Others followed, and soon a heavy fire showered upon the fort, compelling the rebel gunners to seek the shelter of their bombproofs.

The object of this attack was merely to draw out the enemy and divert their attention from the movement of our land forces. At dark, General Cox's troops were within a couple of miles of the fort, and had established a commnnication with the river abreast of the fleet.

At daylight on Saturday morning, scattered discharges of musketry on the west bank of the river indicated that Gen. Cox's skirmishers had already engaged those of the enemy. As daylight advanced the firing became more earnest, and soon it became apparent that our forces were pressing the enemy into their works. By eight o'clock, from indications based upon the firing, the rebels had retired into their outer works.

The Admiral, on the first sound from shore, moved his fleet into action. As on the previous day, the monitor Montauk took the lead, and this time went up within a third of a mile of the fort. The Mackinaw, double-ender, Commander Beaumont, followed, going much nearer than any wooden boat had before ventured. She anchored, bow and stern, less than a mile from the rebel work, and was very quickly made the target of their concentrated fire. The fire of these vessels, and of those further astern, was so well directed, and the rebel guns which bore upon them so much exposed, that the rebel garrison fired but wildly, and although striking all about them, and even passing over and falling astern, strange to say none of the gunboats were hit.

At noon the fort ceased to fire entirely, and from that time till darkness closed the action the navy had it all its own way, battering down their huge traverses and attempting to knock over their guns. The southern face of the fort was sadly disfigured by the severe shelling to which it was exposed.

While the naval action was progressing, the forces advanced to within a mile of the southern front and rear of the fort.

The night of the 18th was employed by Admiral Porter in disposing his fleet for an early and effectual attack on Sunday morning. Among the devices used was the construction of a sham monitor by Lieut. Commander Cushing, which was towed up with small boats and placed in position close to the fort. The wooden gunboats were also moved up into much closer proximity than on the previous day. At the first gray of dawn, our boats opened on the fort, but elicited no response or indication of life. The firing was continued at short intervals until twenty minutes past six, when a white flag was discovered on the work. Admiral Porter went ashore at Fort Anderson and made a hasty survey of that work, which he found to carry twelve heavy guns yet in position and uninjured. The Whitworth guns, with all their light artillery, the rebels took away with them. The fort was destitute of supplies of provisions, but a considerable quantity of valuable ammunition was found stored in the magazines. The magnetic instrument for the explosion of torpedoes was found intact, with the wires, leading out into the stream. These were, of course, soon cut. All the small boats in the fleet were then manned and sent out to drag for torpedos, of which an immense number were found. The Admiral moved up in the flag-ship, immediately behind the small boats, followed by the rest of the squadron, all of which safely passed the obstructions and steamed up the river.

Gen. Schofield then made dispositions to recross some of his troops to reinforce Terry, on the east bank of the river, and the advance on both sides will be pushed with all vigor.

In his skirmishing, Gen. Cox lost but twenty-six men, all told, in killed and wounded. He captured fifty prisoners.

Military Appointments. The following commissions have recently been issued from the office of the Adjutant General:

First Regiment Heavy Artillery. Hezekiah H Lane, Bangor, 1st Lt Co C; Chas J House, Lee, 2d Lt C; Jas F Robinson, Bangor, 2d Lt D; Stephen G Waldron, Hampden, 2d Lt F; Daniel O Bowen, Morrill, 2d Lt G; Isaac J Dunham, Bucksport, 1st Lt H; Jotham L Buzzell, Harrington, 2d Lt H; Thos G Spratt, Orono, 1st Lt I; Frederick O Talbot, East Machias, 2d Lt K; Edward D Worcester, Bangor, 1st Lt L; Arthur P Budge, Springfield, 2d Lt M; Charles L Heywood, Bucksport, 1st Lt A.

First Regiment Veteran Infantry. Warren T Ring, Oldtown, Capt Co K; Warren P Frazier, Calais, 1st Lt I; Walter H Jenness, Oldtown, 1st Lt A; Silas S Smith, Machias, 2d Lt H; James Thair, Presque Isle, 2d Lt E.

Fourteenth Battalion Infantry. Albion K Bolan, New Sharon, Lt Col.

Sixteenth Regiment. David P Bolster, China, Assistant Surgeon; John Mitchell, Fairfield, Chaplain.

Seventeenth Regiment. Wm H Copp, Waterville, 1st Lt Co I; Horace B Cumming, Portland, 2d Lt H.

Twentieth Regiment. Wm H True, Freeport, Surgeon; Wm A Wentworth, Hope, 2d Lt K.

Thirty-first Regiment. Sullivan D Wiggin, Bangor, Assistant Surgeon.

Petroleum in Maine. Professor Brackett of Bowdoin College in speaking of the possibilty of finding petroleum in this State, says:

"The rocks where oil is to be looked for, must lie, in a measure, conformable to one another. Here in Maine, for example, at least along our seaboard, there have been so great upheavals, the rocks are so tilted and changed, that if in any period, modern or remote, the distilling process has gone on, the most abundant opportunities have been afforded for the escape of gas into the atmosphere. It is hardly worth while to search for oil here, but there is nothing improbable in the supposition that Aroostook, or more northern sections of the State, a geological condition may exist, in which oil may be looked for with more than an ordinary degree of probability of finding it."

☞ The corner stone of the new Universalist church in Lewiston, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, on Wednesday last. The lot upon which the church is to be built, is one of the most eligible for the purpose in the city, and was presented by N. W. Farwell, Esq, an active and prominent member of the society.

Patents. Among the patents recently issued to parties in Maine, are the following; Church Burton of Union, for improvement in tanning; Ezra Calderwood of Portland, for improvement in revolving hay rakes, and E. F. Decker of Southport, for improvement in fishing line sinkers.

☞ Rev. Cyril Pearl, who for many years has been actively identified with all the social and moral reforms of the age,

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Record of the War.

Charleston Ours---The Old Flag Waving over Fort Sumter and Moultrie---The City set on Fire by the Rebels---Official Despatch from Gen. Gilmore.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21. The steamship Fulton, Captain Dalton, from Port Royal and Charleston bar 18th, 6. P. M., arrived here this morning. Purser McManus furnishes us with the following memoranda:

Charleston was evacuated by the rebels on the night of the 17th, leaving the several fortifications uninjured, besides 100 guns, which they spiked. The evacuation was first discovered at Fort Moultrie in the morning at 10 A. M. Part of the troops stationed at James Island crossed over in boats and took possession of the city without opposition. The upper part of the city is on fire.

Previous to the enemy evacuating they fired the upper part of the city, by which 600 bales of cotton were burned, and it is supposed that before they could subdue the flames two-thirds of the city will be destroyed.

A fearful explosion occurred in the Wilmington depot, cause unknown, by which several hundred citizens lost their lives. The building was used for commissary purposes and situated in the upper part of the city.

Admiral Dahlgren was the first to run up to the city, where he arrived at about 2 o'clock P. M.

Gen. Q. A. Gilmore followed soon after in the steamer W. W. Colt, and had an interview with Gen. Schemelfinning, he being the first General officer in the city, and for the present in command.

The remains of two iron-clads were found, which the enemy destroyed by blowing them up previously to the evacuation.

The blockade runner Cyrene, just arrived from Nassau, fell into our hands, and two others were expected to run in on the night of the 18th.

The first flag over Sumter was raised by Capt. Henry M. Bragg, aide-de-camp on Gen. Gilmore's staff, having for a staff an oar and a boat hook, lashed together.

The houses in the lower part of the city were completely riddled by our shot and shell. The wealthy part of the inhabitants have deserted the city, and now all that remain are of the poorer classes, who were suffering for want of food.

A movement had been made by the force under Gen. Hatch which resulted in the capture of six pieces of artillery, which the rebels had abandoned. The carriages were destroyed.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

CHARLESTON, S. C Feb. 18, 1865. General: The city of Charleston and all its defences came into our possession this morning with about 200 pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy commenced evacuating all the works last night, and Mayor Macbeth surrendered the city to the troops of Gen. Schemmelfinning at 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces.

Our advance on the Edisto from Bull's Bay hastened the retreat of the rebels.

The cotton warehouses, arsenals, Quartermasters' stores, railroad bridges and two iron-clads were burned by the enemy. Some vessels in the ship-yard were also burned. Nearly all the inhabitants remaining behind are of the poorer class. Very respectfully, Q. A. GILMORE.

Major General Commanding.

Condition of the Rebel Forces in Alabama and Mississippi.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 21. The Memphis *Bulletin* learns that Dick Taylor has got a considerable force at Selma. The rebels there are manufacturing and turning out large quantities of munitions of war. Fortifications extend all around the place, but are not formidable. Most of Hood's army has been sent to operate against Sherman.

They were nearly naked and wholly dispirited, and had lost all hopes of a successful resistance to the Federal troops. Large numbers were barefooted and it is stated that 10,000 had their feet frost-bitten during the retreat from Nashville.

The slaveholders are greatly dissatisfied with the conscription of slaves and free negroes for service in the army, but the work is actively going on.

Forrest was collecting a force at Jackson for operations against Vicksburg. The Legislature was to meet at Columbus on the 20th for the purpose of relieving the destitute people.

Capture of Gens. Crooke and Kelley by the Rebels.

WHEELING, Va., Feb. 21. A party of rebel cavalry dashed into Cumberland before daylight this morning, surprised and captured the pickets and carried off Generals Crooke and Kelley. It seems to have been a very daring and well planned affair. Cavalry have been sent in pursuit.

Capture of Fort Anderson---Report of Admiral Porter---Ingenious Ruse of Lt. Cushing.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22. Fort Anderson was captured on Sunday by Gen. Schofield and Admiral Porter. Most of the garrison escaped toward Wilmington, though the fort and all the guns were left in good condition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Porter:

FLAG SHIP MALVERN, Cape Fear River, Feb. 19, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to report the surrender, or evacuation, of Fort Anderson. Gen. Schofield advanced from Smithville, with 8000 men, on the 17th inst. At the same time I attacked the works by water, placing the monitor Montauk close to the works, and enfilading them with the Pawtucket, Sunapee, Unadilla and Pequoit—tide and wind not allowing more vessels to get under fire. The fort answered pretty briskly, but quieted down by sunset.

On the 18th, at 8 o'clock I moved up closer, with the Montauk leading, followed by the Mackinaw, Huron, Sassacus, Pontoosuc, Maratanza, Sunapee, Unandilla, Pawtucket, Osceola, Shawmut, Seneca, Ajack, Chippewa and Little Ada, and kept up a heavy fire through the day until late in the afternoon.

The enemy's batteries were silenced by three o'clock, though we kept up the fire until dark. We also fired through the night.

In the meantime Gen. Schofield was working in the rear of the rebels to cut them off. The rebels did not wait for the army to surround them, but left in the night, taking five or six pieces of light artillery with them and everything else of any value.

At daylight this morning some of the troops that were near by went in and hoisted the flag on the ramparts, when the firing of the monitors ceased. There were ten heavy guns in Fort Anderson and a quantity of ammunition.

We lost but three killed and five wounded.

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER. Rear Admiral.

To Hon. GIDDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. In addition to the despatch of Admiral Porter in relation to the evacuation of Fort Anderson, information was received at the Navy Department that Lt. Wm. B. Cushing constructed a mock monitor, so closely resembling one of those vessels that no difference could be detected at a distance of 100 yards.

On Saturday night, the 18th, at about 11 o'clock, this vessel was taken up to within 400 yards of the fort and set adrift. As there was a strong flood she moved up the river and passed the fort as if under slow steam. At this time the army had worked about two-thirds of the distance around and in the rear of the fort, and the rebels no doubt thinking their communications would be cut off by land and water, hastily escaped by the only avenue open to them.

Exchange of Prisoners--- No need of Further Supplies for our Men in Rebel Prisons.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, February 22.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22. The following has been received from Major Mulford:

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

I will thank you to make the following announcement through the press.

In consideration of a general exchange and speedy delivery of all prisoners held in the South, it is deemed inexpedient to forward, after this date, either funds or supplies to any person now in captivity. Such parcels or remittances as may have accumulated since the last shipment, or may hereafter arrive, will be returned to the shippers. JOHN E. MULFORD,

Asst. Commissioner of Exchange.

The *American's* Annapolis dispatch says; 150 officers and 975 men have arrived here from Richmond, all in a wretched condition. 300 have been carried to the hospital.

Capture of Fort Anderson---Gen. Schofield's Official Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. General Schofield makes the following report of the capture of Fort Anderson:

FORT ANDERSON, Feb. 19. Via. Fortress Monroe, Feb. 23, 1865.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point Va.

General: I have the honor to report the success of our operations against Fort Anderson and the adjacent works on both sides of Cape Fear river.

Yesterday while the guns maintained a heavy fire upon Fort Anderson, I pressed the enemy on both sides of the river, and sent a force under Gen. Cox about sixteen miles around a swamp, to turn the enemy's right. This force made its way along a narrow defile between two swamps, and completely turned the enemy's position. As soon as the movement became known to the enemy he abandoned his works and retreated toward Wilmington. We captured ten guns (uninjured) and a considerable amount of ammunition. We have about fifty prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded is small on either side. The troops are pursuing the enemy, and the gunboats are moving up the river.

Fort Anderson and its collateral works are very strong and rendered almost inaccessible by swamps. A small force could have held them until their supplies were exhausted.

My information is that the rebels have a line of defenses beyond Tom Creek, where they propose to make a stand. If so, it can probably only be a short one.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Major General Commanding.

From the Richmond Papers---Sherman Rapidly Pushing North---Federal Movements in North Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23. The *Evening Telegraph* Washington dispatch says Richmond papers of Tuesday state that Sherman is pushing rapidly north for Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro', Danville, and thence to join Grant in the attack on Richmond. Unless Sherman is soon checked he cannot be stopped at all.

After mentioning the fact that two columns were moving from Newbern to cut the Wilmington and Danville Railroad, the *Dispatch* says: "We fear there is much truth in the statements that the enemy has been concentrating at Newbern. It is reported, but not credited, that a large cavalry force is advancing on Salisbury from East Tennessee. All is quiet before Petersburg and Richmond. Grant congratulates himself that he can hold Lee here while Sherman is turned loose in the Carolinas.

The *Whig* says; "Everything is quiet on the south side of James river. Grant is evidently anxiously waiting the result of Sherman's venture. While the War Department could furnish us nothing on the subject, it is generally believed that Charleston, the cradle of secession, the nest of rebellion, has been evacuated by our troops. Sherman, by his bold advance, has thus accomplished, without bloodshed, what Du Pont, Dahlgren, Gillmore & Co. have vainly attempted, though aided by the combined naval force of Yankeedom. This ill-fated city, or rather remnant of it, will soon experience, to its full extent, the mercy and magnanimity of Yankee rule.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th shows that it was Wheeler and not Kilpatrick who was whipped at Aiken.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 20th thinks Sherman's main body will keep on the north of Charlotte, and the cavalry will be sent to break up the road at Florence. His policy, it says, has been to keep his forces together, and thus force back the rebels.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a frantic article on the financial condition of the rebellion, in which it proposes to take one-fifth of the cotton and tobacco crops to carry on the war. It says the situation of the country is too serious and the calamities which threaten the rebel cause too great to waste time in windy denunciations.

The Evacuation of Wilmington---Its Occupation by Gen. Terry---Large amount of Supplies Captured.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated this morning, says the U. S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler has arrived from Fort Fisher with the news of the evacuation of Wilmington on the night of the 21st. Major General Terry entered and took possession of the city at 9 A. M. on the 22d, capturing a large amount of supplies and stores of all kinds, which the rebels in their haste neglected to destroy.

Preparations for a Grand Movement in Alabama and Mississippi---Anticipated Movements of Lee.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24. The *Bulletin's* special Cincinnati dispatch says advices from below indicate grand preparations for a two-fold movement to occupy Alabama and Mississippi, via Gen. Thomas from the North with a strong mounted force of infantry from Vicksburg viz: Jackson, and Gen. Canby from Pensacola.

It is apprehended that if Lee is compelled to relinquish Richmond he will fall back on Lynchburg, and thence make his way through the mountains to East Tennessee or Kentucky. Efforts are making to repair the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to Bristol. It was rumored in Knoxville last week that a division of Lee's army had already appeared in East Tennessee. The expedition moving from Knoxville is to defeat this movement, and by again destroying the railroad render the transfer of Lee's army west of the mountains impossible.

Capture of Guerrillas in Virginia---Arming of Slaves by the Rebels Defeated---Richmond Papers on Sherman's Progress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. The detachment of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, which was sent out from Fairfax Court House on the 21st on a scouting expedition, has returned with a number of rebel officers and guerrillas, who have been lodged in the Old Capitol Prison.

The proposition to arm 200,000 negroes which passed the rebel House on Monday, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate on Tuesday, by one majority. The *Despatch* thinks it will be reconsidered and passed.

"The progress of Sherman through South Carolina, almost unopposed, the fall of Columbia, without the slightest resistance, the swiftness of the enemy's movements, and the apparent outgeneraling of the Confederate commander, has created very serious apprehensions on the part of the public as to the military condition in that State. What the purpose and plan of Beauregard is has not been permitted to leak out. His prompt but unexpected evacuation of Columbia may indicate very great weakness, or it may be a part of a deep strategy, the success of which will give back all that was lost."

Official Report of the Capture of Wilmington---700 Prisoners and 30 Guns fall into our hands.

WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Midnight.

To Major Gen. Dix:

The following official report of the capture of Wilmington has been forwarded to this Department by General Grant.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON. Sect'y of War.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24.—10 P. M.

To Lieut. General U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.

Our troops entered Wilmington on the morning of the 22d inst.

After the evacuation of Fort Anderson Gen. Schofield directed Gen. Cox to follow its garrison to Wilmington, while Gen. Terry followed Hoke on the east side of the river. The latter took up a new line four miles from Wilmington, but was so closely pressed by General Terry that he could send no troops to the West side.

On that side the rebels made a stand behind Town Creek, but on the 20th, Cox crossed his troops below them on a flat boat, attacked them in the rear, and routed them, taking two guns and three hundred prisoners. On the 21st Cox pushed to the Brunswick river, opposite Wilmington, where the bridges were on fire. On his arrival, the rebels began burning the cotton and rosin in the city, and left it that night. Our captures, including Fort Anderson, amount to about 700 prisoners and 30 guns.

Citizens state that the rebels burned 10,000 bales of cotton, and 1500 bbls. of rosin. The Union feeling showed itself quite strongly in the city. General Terry followed Hoke northward.

(Signed) C. B. COMSTOCK, Lieut. Col. A. D. C., and Brevet Brigadier General.

Rebel Report from Sherman---He was still Advancing on Charlotte.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25. The Commercial's Washington despatch says:

Richmond papers of Wednesday indicate that Sherman advanced on Monday North from Winsboro through Blackstone and Chesterville, and crossed the Wateree river, his cavalry being in advance. It is believed by the authorities in Washington that he crossed North Carolina State line Thursday, and is by this time near Charlotte.

The Post's special Washington despatch says: A letter from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday, was received at noon to-day in which he says that if Sherman's successes continue a few days longer, the country can safely indulge in exultation.

Lee's Army Reported under Marching Orders---A Portion of Hill's Corps going to Reinforce Beauregard.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20. A letter is published in the Richmond papers, from Gen. Lee, in which he says the arming of the negroes is not only expedient but necessary, as he does not think the white population can supply the necessities of a long war.

A letter to the *Herald* from the 6th army corps, dated the 23d, says:

Deserters state that several brigades of Hill's corps have gone Sout to reinforce Beauregard, and and that the whole of Lee's army is under marching orders.

Another letter dated the 24th, says:

It is known that a considerable portion of Lee's army was yesterday ordered to make ready four days' cooked rations, and to prepare to carry considerable ammunition on the person. More will probably be ascertained to-day.

Additional precautions are being taken at City Point and other places for the proper reception of the rebel rams which are expected soon to make another attempt at a raid down James river.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TUESDAY, February 28, 1865.

[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H Milliken & Co., and W. H. Emery.]

Flour,	$10 00 to 14 00	Clear Salt Pork,	$23.00 to 25.00
Corn Meal,	2 10 to 2 20	Mutton, ℔ lb,	8 to 10
Rye Meal,	2 25 to 2 50	Turkeys ℔ lb,	20 to 25
Wheat,	none	Chickens, ℔ lb,	20 to 23
Rye,	2 00 to —	Geese, ℔ lb,	16 to 18
Corn,	2 00 to 2 10	Clover seed,	28 to 30
Barley,	1.25 to 1.50	Herdsgrass,	6.00 to 6 50
Beans,	2 50 to 3.00	Red Top,	2.00
Oats,	90 to 95	Hay, ℔ ton,	23.00 to 25.00
Potatoes,	65 to 75	Lime,	1.25 to 1.40
Dried Apples,	13 to 14	Fleece Wool,	75 to 80
Cooking Apples,	1 00 to 1 12	Pulled Wool,	80 to 85
Butter,	45 to 50	Sheep Skins	1.25 to 2 00
Cheese,	18 to 22	Hides,	8½ to 9
Eggs,	35 to 38	Calf skins,	20 to 22
Lard,	26 to 28	Lamb Skins,	1.00 to 1.50
Veal,	8 to 10	Wood, hard,	7 00 to 8 00
Round Hog,	18.00 to 20 00	Wood, soft,	3.00 to 5.00

THE CATTLE MARKETS. AT BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1865.

At market:	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week,	1687	3199	—
Last week,	1236	3742	—

PRICES.

BEEVES—First qual. 14.50 @ 15.00; Per 100 lbs. on the total Second do. 13.50 @ 14.00 weight of hide, tallow, Third do. 12.00 @ 13.00 and dressed beef. Extra $16.00 @ $17.00.

Working Oxen—Sales $85, $100, $225 to $275.

Milch Cows—$25 @ $75; extra, $90 @ 75; ordinary, $25 @ 40.

Sheep—7¼@12 lb ℔ on live weight, sheared; lambs $0.00 @ $0.00 each.

Hides—10¼ @ 11c. *Calf Skins*—20c to 22c ℔ lb, or 0,00 @ 0,00. *Tallow*—10@12c.

Pelts, sheep—$3,00 @ $3.50; Lambs' $1.50 @ $2.25.

Stores—Wholesale, — @ —c ℔ lb.; retail, 13 @ 14c

Fat hogs 18@19, dressed.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

Scammon & Fogg 37; J A Judkins 12; J Frost 18; H M Nye 14; D Wells 42; W Merrifield 5; T F Homestead 18; Bailey & Sawtelle 16; Luke Brown 49; Miller Pompilly 16; H Stinson 13; E Miller 16; G B Daggett 15; W P Dyer 15; J C Miller 16; M Hutchinson 18.

REMARKS.—The market reporter of the *N. E. Farmer* of last week writes: "The weather is warm and spring-like, and flags and bells and guns are celebrating the evacuation of the famous three-year-old rebellion, and honoring the birth day of Washington. If all this is not enough to back up and give plausibility to the statement that drovers are finding a hard market to-day, then it must rest on our own reputation for truth and veracity. Some of the drovers talk of 2c ℔ lb less than yesterday morning. Others who came on the latest train yesterday, say they lose more this week than any one week for years. The butchers admit that the market is softening off considerably, but still insist that the trouble with the drovers is that their 'cattle are so miserably poor.'" Of Maine cattle the report says: "At Brighton, some 300 head from Maine, mostly large, fat oxen, arrived rather late in the afternoon; there were also about 100 State cattle, with two carloads of the Michigan cattle from Cambridge. Big pigs, it is said, move slow; big prices certainly move slow and reluctantly. Several of the Maine drovers are offering their cattle, but others are preparing to tie them up for the night."

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

No sheep were reported from Maine this week.

PRICES—In lots, $6,50 7,00, 7,50. Extra and selections, $8,50, 10,00, 11 00@ 14,00, or from 9 to 14 cts. ℔ lb.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, Feb. 25, 1865.

APPLES. Green ℔ bbl (new crop) $5.50 @ 7.00, Sliced, ℔ lb 17@ 18¼.

BUTTER. Country ℔ lb 46@58, Choice Table 48@50, Store 40@42.

BEANS. Marrow ℔ bush $3 25@3 50, Pea $3 00@3 12, Blue Pod $275 @3 00.

CHEESE. Vermont ℔ lb new 21@24c; New York 23@24.

GRAIN. Rye $1,95@2 00; oats 93 @ 98; South yellow corn, 1 95@2 00; barley 1 55@1 60; shorts, per ton $42@45; fine feed $45@50.

HAY. Hay ℔ net ton, pressed $25 @ $26.

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 20@28, Slaughter Hides, 9@10, Calf Skins, 25@30, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.50@2 50.

PRODUCE. Potatoes, $2 50@2 75 ℔ bbl.; Beef, ℔ quarter, 14@15c; Eggs, ℔ doz., 34@35c; Turkeys, 25@30c; Chickens, 23@25c; Geese, 20@25.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....Feb. 25.

Flour—The market is firm with good demand—sales have been at $9.75 @ $10 25 for Western superfine; $10,75 @ $11,00 for common extras; $11,00 @ $11,75 for medium do.; and $11,75 @ $14,00 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis.

CORN—Southern yellow $1.88@1.90 ℔ bush.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 97 @ $1 ℔ bushel.

RYE—1,75 @ — ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales at $35 @ $36 per ton.

NEW YORK MARKET.....Feb. 27.

Flour—Super State $9,85 @ 10.40; Round Hoop Ohio, 11,00 @ 12.00; Western 9,90@10,50; Southern 10,75@14,50; Canada 10.25@11,95.

Wheat—Chicago spring 2 10@2,12; amber Michigan, 2,40 winter red western, 2,20@2.30.

Corn—Western mixed, $18,9.

Oats—Canada 1.08.

Special Notices.

KEEP DISEASE AT BAY.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration, by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, an uncongenial climate, or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other Stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

New York House, 59 Cedar Street, N. Y. 2w12

"A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY."

DR. TEBBETTS' "PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR" is compounded in strict accordance with the well known laws of Physiology and modern Vegetable Chemistry. It is not a "Dye," and will not stain a particle. It will "Restore Grey Hair," in all cases, to its original color. It promotes a growth of new hair in all cases on Bald Heads, when the glands or roots of the hair are not completely disorganized. It prevents the hair from falling off, and removes all dandruff, heat, humors and itching from the scalp. It keeps the hair soft, moist, and perfectly healthy, and gives it a glossy and beautiful appearance. It is highly perfumed, and as a Dressing it has no superior. The "Regenerator" is warranted to produce the above results in all cases, if not, the money to be refunded. With it every "Grey Head" in New England can be restored in less than sixty days.

Price One Dollar per bottle. TEBBETTS BROTHERS, proprietors, Manchester, N. H. Messrs. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 38 Hanover street, Boston, General Wholesale Agents.

Sold in Augusta by the agents, C. F. POTTER & CO., and by Druggists everwhere. 6m11.

UPHAM'S PIMPLE BANISHER

Removes Pimples on the Face, Freckles, &c.

It also softens the skin and beautifies the complexion. No toilet is complete without it. Price 50 cents. Mailed to any address for 75 cents, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

Colors the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful *black or brown*. It consists of only *one preparation*. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box. Mailed to any address for 75 cents, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

HAIR UPROOTED

From all parts of the Body in five minutes, *without injury to the skin*, by "UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER." Ask or send for "UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER," and take no other. Price $1. Mailed to any address for $1 25, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 3m9

THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL

Will positively cure

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,

And the first stages of

CONSUMPTION.

It is a sure preventive for

DIPTHERIA.

For sale by all Druggists. Price per Bottle, $2.

WEEKS & POTTER, Druggists,

No. 160 Washington St., Boston, Mass., General Agents. 6t10

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the origina color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y4

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y9

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT,

For wood, leather, crockery, and other substances, is the best aid to economy that the house-keeper can have. It will adhere in a liquid form, and is insoluble in water or oil. It will adhere oily substances completely. Two-ounce bottle, with brush (family package) 25 cents each. Sold everywhere.

HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

A Family package will be sent by mail for 50 cents. 3m9

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y. 3m1

TO CURE DYSPEPSIA.

—Add two spoonfuls of DR. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINE APPLE CIDER to a wineglass full of water, and take before or while eating.

For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBIT, Sole Agent.

1t 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., N Y.

THE BOWEN MICROSCOPE.

MAGNIFYING 500 TIMES, mailed to any address for 50 CENTS. THREE FOR $1.00. Address F. D. BOWEN, Box 220 3m12 *Boston, Mass.*

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee of the KENNEBEC UNION AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at CITY HALL, in Gardiner, on *Saturday, the fourth day of March* next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of officers, and the transaction of the usual annual business. It is desirable there should be a full representation of all the towns, and invitation is given to all who favor associated effort to improve our agriculture to be in attendance.

N. FOSTER, Sec'y.

Gardiner, Feb. 20, 1865. 12

Married.

In Augusta, Feb. 21st, by F. E. Webb, Esq., Benjamin Lane, Jr., to Annie B. Mayo. Feb. 22d, by Rev. E. H. W. Smith, Albert J. Burns to Lucy K. Morrell.

In Madison, Feb. 21st, by Rev. E. Nugent, Levi Powers, Esq., of Norridgewock, to Mary A. Ward.

In Mount Vernon, Feb, 12th, by D. H. Thing, Esq., Daniel C. Neal to Hannah B. Cumner, both of Vienna. Feb. 16th, by Rev. S. Powers, Geo. W. Hall, of Vienna, to Carrie M. Brown.

In Concord, Feb. 21st, by A. J. Lane, Esq., Joseph Bean, 2d, to Adaline Chase.

In Kingfield, Feb. 26th, by A. Knapp, Esq, Sumner French to Lucretia E. Fulien.

In Phillips, Jan. 26th, James Towle to Laura W. French.

In Bangor, Chas. Bean of Orono, to Mrs. Adeline C. Furbush; Henry H. Seavey, M. D., to Bernice D. Lord.

In Dixmont, Geo. F. Bickford to Mrs. Laura Prilu.

In South Corinth, Fred. G. Parker to Theresa A. Nichols.

Died.

In Augusta, Feb. 23d, William Stone, aged 77 years.

In Bethel, Jan. 18th, of diptheria, Hattie E, aged 12 years 9 months; Feb. 8th, Anna Z., aged 17 years 7 months; Feb. 10th, Harvey L., aged 16 years; children of Hosea and Julia Ripley.

In Exeter, Feb. 14th, Princeton, only son of Benjamin and Sarah V. Frost, aged 15 years 9 months.

In Fayette, Feb. 19th, Martha Jane, wife of Homer M. Bean, aged 23 years; Feb. 20th, Lucy Hannah, daughter of Homer M. and Martha J., Bean aged 1 year 6 months.

In Mount Vernon, Feb. 21st, Freddie, son of John and Esther Welch, aged 3 years.

CITY OF AUGUSTA.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, February 28, 1865.

The inhabitants of the City of Augusta, qualified according to law, are hereby notified to assemble at their several Ward Rooms on the thirteenth day of March, 1865, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to give in their votes for Mayor, Warden, Ward Clerk, and Constable.

The Polls to be closed at four o'clock P. M.

And they are also notified that the Board of Aldermen will be in open session for the purpose of correcting the list of voters, and of receiving evidence of the qualification of voters whose names are not on the list, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday preceding the day of election, from nine o'clock to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

2w12 Attest: MELVIN CUNNINGHAM, City Clerk.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., February 8th, 1865.

J. A. BICKNELL, P. M., Augusta, Me.:

You are hereby instructed to charge for Boxes at your office, from the commencement of next quarter, (April 1) at the rate of $3.00 per year for Lock, and $1.50 per year for Glass Boxes.

By order of A. W. RANDALL, 2w12 1st Assistant P. M. General.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.

Two cents	"	"	"	**$100**	"
Ten	"	"	"	**$500**	"
20	"	"	"	**$1000**	"
$1	"	"	"	**$5000**	"

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN THE MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT. *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

First National Bank, Freeman's National Bank, Granite do do } **AUGUSTA.** 1s3w12

AS PETROLEUM GOES UP

CLOTHING COMES DOWN!

GARDINER, of HALLOWELL, is selling

Clothing of all kinds

twenty-five per cent. lower than can be bought at any other store on the Kennebec, at better bargains than

"Twenty-five Dollar Suits."

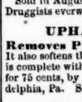
Now is your time to buy, while the good bargains are offering. Our goods were all bought for cash, and were made especially for the custom retail trade, and are no "sham" goods which are often found in Clothing Stores. Soldiers and others returning from the army can buy as low of us as resident citizens.

FURNISHING GOODS!

A full stock of FLANNEL SHIRTS, KNIT UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS, GLOVES and SUSPENDERS, LINEN and PAPER COLLARS, NECK TIES and POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, all of which we are selling at the same low prices.

D. L. GARDINER.

Feb. 22, 1865. 3w12*



M. & C. R. WELLS, No. 7, Bridge's Block,

Have on hand an extensive assortment of

Parlor and Chamber Furniture.

Mahogany and Black Walnut Sofas, Side and Corner Watnots, Teapoys, Toilet and Common Pine Tables, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, Looking Glasses, Black Walnut Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Mahogany and Pine Bureaus, Mahogany, Walnut and Marble top Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Sink and Wash Stands, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Cradles, Picture Frames, and ALL ARTICLES in the Furniture line.

Also constantly on hand a large number of

READY-MADE COFFINS.

Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Pine, finished up in the best manner.

☞ Coffin Plates furnished at short notice.

Augusta, March 1, 1865. 12tf

CARPETING. CARPETING. CARPETING. CARPETING. CARPETING.

Bought when they were low, and

FOR SALE CHEAP.

M. M. RAWSON & CO.

Waldoboro', March 1, 1865. 2w12

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

On the 19th day of February, 1859, Ellen L. Lally and Follict T. Lally mortgaged to me the following property, viz: A certain tract of land situate in Farmingdale, County of Kennebec, on the North side of the Cobbossee Contee Stream, being lot numbered ten, as originally surveyed by Dudley B. Hobart and as laid down on a plan of the Cobbossee Contee Tract made by Solomon Adams, Dec. 30, 1808; being the same conveyed to the said Ellen by her father, George Evans, July 3d, 1854, except so much as had been conveyed to the Kennebec & Portland R. R Co: and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken I hereby give notice, as required by Statute, for the foreclosure of the aforesaid mortgage, which is recorded in the Kennebec Registry, book 221, page 129. A. G. DOLE.

Augusta, Feb. 28, 1865. 3w12

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers for the manufacture and sale of Machines known as A. Crawford and Co.'s Stump and Rock Extractor and Elevator, in Warren, Maine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The same business will be continued by Mr. CRAWFORD, at the old stand. A. CRAWFORD, THOS. NEWCOMB.

Warren, Feb. 18, 1865. 3w12

JERSEY BULL.

FOR SALE a FULL BLOOD JERSEY BULL CALF, about one year old. S. F. DIKE.

Bath, Feb. 23, 1865. 2w12

SHEEP WASH.

100 DOZEN SHEEP WASH, an effectual remedy for Sheep Ticks and Lice on cattle. Cleanses the skin, promotes the growth of Wool, leaves no stain on the animal, and is cheaper than any other article used. For sale at the Portland Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by KENDALL & WHITNEY.

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ON HAND

And will be sold low, having been purchased before the rise, the largest and best stock of

FANCY GOODS

in town. Consisting of Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Sweet Scented Soaps, Pomades, and all articles for Toilet use for sale at U. F. POTTER & CO.'S,

2t10 Corner Water Street and Market Square.

WANTED.

OLD and NEW AGENTS, Soldiers, Ladies, any body, to sell a complete History of Life and Death in Rebel Prisons, by a Prisoner. The whole story is told. Any one can sell as every body will buy. Send

Poetry.

THE BALLAD OF ISHMAEL DAY.

A TRUE NARRATIVE.

One summer morning a daring band
Of rebels rode into Maryland—
Over the prosperous, peaceful farms,
Sending terror and strange alarms,
The clatter of hoofs and the clang of arms.

Fresh from the South, where the hungry pine,
They ate like Pharoh's starving kine;
They swept the land like devouring surge,
And left their path, to its farthest verge,
Bare as the track of the locust-scourge.

"The rebels are coming!" far and near
Rang the tidings of dread and fear;
Some paled, and cowered, and sought to hide—
Some stood erect in their fearless pride—
And women shuddered and children cried.

But others—vipers in human form,
Stinging the bosom that kept them warm—
Welcomed with triumph the thievish band,
Hurried to offer the friendly hand,
As the rebels rode into Maryland:

Made them merry with food and wine,
Clad them in garments rich and fine,
For rage and hunger to make amends;
Flattered them, praised them, with selfish ends;
"Leave us scathless, for we are friends!"

Could traitors trust to a traitor? No!
Little they favored friend or foe,
But gathered the cattle the farms across,
Flinging back, with a scornful toss—
"If ye are *friends*, ye can bear the loss!"

Flushed with triumph, and wine, and prey,
They neared the dwelling of Ishmael Day;
A sturdy veteran, gray and old,
With heart of a patriot firm and bold,
Strong and steadfast—unbribed, unsold.

And Ishmael Day, his brave head bare,
His white locks tossed by the morning air,
Fearless of danger, or death, or scars,
Went out to raise, by the farm-yard bars,
The dear old flag of the Stripes and Stars.

Proudly, steadily up it flew,
Gorgeous with crimson, and white, and blue!
His withered hand, as he shook it freer,
May have trembled, but not with fear,
While, shouting, the rebels drew more near.

"*Halt!*" they had seen the hated sign
Floating free from old Ishmael's l ne—
"Lower that rag!" was their wrathful cry.
"Never!" rung Ishmael Day's reply
"Fire, if it please you—I can but die!"

One, with a loud, defiant laugh,
Left his comrades and neared the staff.
"*Down!*" came the fearless patriot's cry—
"Dare to lower that flag, and die!
One must bleed for it—you or I!"

But caring not for the stern command,
He drew the halliards with daring hand;
Fing! went the rifle-brll—down he came
Under the flag he tried to shame—
Old Ishmael Day took careful aim!

Seventy winters and three have shed
Their snowy glories on Ishmael's head;
But though cheeks may wither and locks grow gray,
His fame shall be fresh and young alway—
Honor be to old Ishmael Day!

—*Harper's Magazine.*

Our Story-Teller.

THE COLONEL'S VALENTINE.

CHAPTER I.

UP IN THE CLOUDS.

"I never was guilty of such a thing in my life," said the Colonel, calmly.

"Never sent a valentine?"

"Never."

"Nor received one?"

"No."

"Benighted ignorance! Here is a man to whom the most pleasing emotions are unknown; whose heart has never been wrung by the sight of its fac-simile pierced with a barbed shaft, or softened with a delicious couplet wrapped in roses! I'll tell my cousin Mary. Miss Arundel, here is a full-grown man who never sent or received a valentine."

Now, if any one had been attentively observing him, they might have detected a slight change in the indolent composure of the Colonel's handsome features. His negligent posture the least bit more upright, and a glance from under his sleepy eyelids towards the lady addressed as Miss Arundel, might have aroused in that same attentive observer some little of the interest of speculation. That is, if the attentive observer had been at hand; which he wasn't.

Colonel Hugh Carton had been leaning carelessly over the back of a couch on which lounged his friend the inquisitor, Francis Graham, the boyish son of the Colonel's present host. And if Colonel Carton had been asked some ten days ago what he thought about country visits in general, he would probably have answered with a shrug, "Bores!" His opinion had undergone modification by this time, however. Perhaps the Grahams were singularly felicitous in the party of guests they contrived to draw together; perhaps ten days of such glorious weather as rarely falls to the lot of February's infancy had something to do with the complacent state of his mind. At any rate, when young Graham appealed to Miss Arundel, there was in Colonel Carton's momentary emotion a small stir of regret that this was the last evening of his stay.

The young lady was occupied with one of those never-ending resources, the photographic albums, and she did not look up to answer her cousin's speech. It could not possibly matter to her about Colonel Carton and his valentines.

"What a noise you are making, Frank!" she said. "You drown the music."

"Music!" echoed Frank. "A dissipated entreaty to 'Take this cup of sparkling wine.' You know I ought not to listen to that, Mary. And it makes my flesh creep, and turns you all into water-nymphs and gnomes. No. Whose caricature have you got there?"

"I have got Titiens as Margaret," replied Miss Arundel, quietly, faithful to her book.

"Somebody dressed up to resemble her, you mean?" said Mr. Frank.

He made one or two more efforts to draw his cousin into what he called conversation, failed, gave it up, hid a yawn with some difficulty, and sauntered away. Those two were hopelessly stupid; the one as bad as the other. And suddenly something seemed to flash upon Mr. Frank, and he exclaimed, "By George!" and looked back; but the relative positions were just as he had left them.

It might have been supposed that the Colonel, thus left free, would naturally join the young lady in her examination of Titiens as Margaret; but he did not. He only altered his position by leaning against a dark background of curtain, so as to be able to take in the whole room, with all its arrangements, at a glance. Certainly his hostess was a woman of tact. The general fault in these country-houses assemblages was, he considered, that the guests were two much *en masse*; two gregarious. Now, here and there, in Mrs. Graham's drawing-room, small tables were dotted about, admirably placed, and admitting of games for two only, apart from the rest without being positively isolated: tables at which delightful little flirtations could and did go on with the most comfortable freedom from disturbance. Some one or two of these caught the Colonel's eye in its glance around the room, and he smiled to himself slightly. It is to be feared that he had a disposition to be cynical about them. He never flirted himself; it was an amusement that had no charm for him; but he thought this a very clever plan for parcelling off sundry pairs out of the mass of guests, and making them amuse themselves—and others who chose to look on. Then his eyes came back to Miss Arundel over her book. They rested there with a strange expression for a moment, and then dropped. Other people, perhaps, would have seen little beauty in the face, except the beauty inseparable—in a degree, at least—from youth. But Colonel Carton did not see as other people did. He was up in the clouds about Mary Arundel; up in the clouds for the first time in his life. All that was most exalted; all that he would have been sceptical about a fortnight ago, tinted his thoughts of her. He threw the light of stars about her till it dazzled him. He fancied—see how visionary the practical man grows when he is touched—he fancied that, little as he sought her, they were yet together in perpetual, half-conscious thought of each other, and reference to each other's judgment. But his visit was over and could not be prolonged. He did not yet know whether he meant to go away, having kept silence, or not.

Perhaps this uncertainty was a charm in itself; he could not tell. By-and-by, when the music began again, he left his leaning posture and approached Mary's table.

"It is a pity that pleasant things should come to an end," said the Colonel out of his cloud.

From any one else such a commencement as this, by an abstract proposition, might have made her laugh; but somehow the Colonel had got into a habit of speaking to her out of his half-finished reveries, and she was used to it.

"I don't know," responded Mary. "They say that pleasure itself would cease to be pleasant, if it had no end."

The Colonel meditated.

"That applies to the present only; I mean to this life," he said.

Mary did not answer. There was such an odd mixture of grave thoughts with lighter ones in this man's talk, that he perplexed her. Just now, however, he seemed to rouse himself all at once. If he meant to speak out, there was no time for wandering off into foreign discussion.

"I never thought to close a visit such as this with so much regret," he said. "I am obliged to leave here to-morrow. You go also, I think."

"Yes, I must be at home for my sister's wedding. It is fixed for the fourteenth."

The Colonel grew a shade paler, as he looked down upon the face that was never raised to his.

"If I thought—" he began slowly.

He never finished. The voice of his restless friend broke in upon him, and he stopped. He never did anything in a hurry.

"Valentine's Day," said Frank, catching his cousin's speech, and innocently unconscious that he could have been spared. "A very proper day, too. Now, Mary, confess; haven't you a weakness for valentines?"

"No, Frank."

"Carton," said Frank solemnly, "she is afraid of you and won't own it. Valentine's Day has never passed yet without bringing her a cargo of what she affects to despise."

Mary laughed.

"And very amusing it is; especially when I get an original lyric from Francis Graham. You know, Frank—"

"Ch—ut!" Don't add libel to your other crimes. Carton, when we wore pinafores, Mary promised to be faithful to me for ever. I would have kept my pact and waited for her—I mean, allowed her to wait for me," said Frank twinkling his eye; "but you see how it is. A wiser man than I am condemns valentines, and my poor annual offering is rejected."

Mary answered quickly, a little displeased:—

"Frank, you carry your nonsense too far. Of course, I am very fond of valentines, and you can send me as many as you like. Real ones," she added, trying to speak lightly; "all done up in a beautiful lace envelope, with 'To my Valentine' illuminated outside."

Mary stopped. There was a movement in the room which she understood, and she rose not altogether sorry to get away.

"I shall remember," said the Colonel, turning to her. And then he added:—"I'm afraid I shall not see you to-morrow; I start early. Good-night, and good-bye."

He might have held her hand a little longer than was usual or necessary; perhaps he did.

But Mary went through the other 'good-nights' with perfect calmness, and no one was sufficiently interested in her to notice that her eyes were very bright and her cheeks had more pink in them than usual. And the Colonel changed his dress and went to the smoking-room, after his habit; but he did not stay there long, and he was very silent. In the early morning Frank Grahau volunteered to accompany his friend for a mile or two. I dare say the Colonel could have dispensed with the courtesy; but he did not say so, acquiescing simply.

As he rode away, Colonel Carton turned his head, and looked slowly up along the range of windows which still had their white blinds down. It is just possible that this wistful backward look was seen, but that is Mary's business not ours.

CHAPTER II.

HAUNTED.

Colonel Carton was in town; a lonely, medatative man. He had spent a whole dull month in town. He had sauntered through club-rooms, comparatively empty; he had acquired secret, and probably lying information respecting the operas for the forthcoming season; he had read political articles till he was choked with politics, and found himself holding an inquest on poor dead Poland in his broken sleep. He had gone about from place to place aimlessly, with a weight on his mind, and a vague belief that there was a flaw somewhere in the government of the universe, but where he could not tell. For when Col. Carton rode away from the Graham's "place in the country," I don't think he ever contemplated the possibility that this thing which had happened to him would happen. The Colonel had never sent a valentine in his life before; he sent one then. It was not a string of wild rhymes of his own putting together; nor a purchased and printed piece of inane sweetness. It is true that he who did nothing by halves, bethought him of the lace envelope which Mary had spoken of. She was jesting, of course; but she could have one. I don't know how many respectable dealers in such fancy goods hated the Colonel for his hardness to please; and I should be afraid to chronicle the prices at which he finally secured a single envelope of the most delicate elaboration of design and finish. And on the outside of this he wrote gravely "To my Valentine." There might have been a comical sort of dismay in his face as he looked at the sentence; but he was not ashamed of it; he was too much in earnest. Whatever it looked like to others, it meant for him, "To my wife—if she will have me."

He could not have borne, of course, that indifferent eyes should see the dainty envelope and know it for his. But no one was to see it,—that is, no one but Mary. And then he had written his letter, and the light had got into it and filled it. He came down out of his cloud to write; solemnly in earnest. The tender words which made their escape, somehow, from his unaccustomed pen, gave him so odd a sensation when he saw them, that he was fain to lay his hand over the page and hide them from his own eyes as he went on.

What a fool he was!

This he would have said now; for this valentine, which had grown under his hands into an almost sacred thing, never was answered.

Colonel Carton was not a conceited man but he had a certain amount of pride. What had this girl seen in him that she should not only mock him first with an affection of interest, but absolutely receive his proposal with an insulting silence?

He might not be worthy of her, perhaps; but he was equal in society's eyes; and, at any rate, an honest man's offer of his heart and home and faithful devotion is at least worth a reply. The Colonel's pale face used to flush a little at those times when he was turning this over in his mind; indeed it might be difficult to say when he was not turning it over in some indirect fashion. He would not have told the episode to his dearest friend—by the way I doubt whether he had a dearest friend; if he had, that same friend kept strangely aloof from him now. The Colonel had few likings; his heart would have been all his wife's, if—

Well, it was no use to think any more about it. And, having come to that conclusion, the Colonel would deliberately begin again, and go over all the details of that visit which had been so precious to him.

By-and-bye, however, the Queen's speech having gone the rounds of the papers, and become a thing of the past, people began to come up to town, and the season came in.

Colonel Carton went to the opera a good deal, for the sake of the music; which was very simple and childish of him; but he didn't care for that. He rode also, as other men did; in fact he lived outwardly as though nothing strange had befallen him; but he was not content. He began to have fits of moralizing about life and its purposes; he began to feel terribly weary and oppressed with all the tramp and bustle of Carlyle's worn-out world;—above all, and at all times, he was haunted.

Once, as he stood staring absently at the carriages, closely packed together in the grand drive something came flapping at the Colonel's heart and awakened him. It was only a face; a young face in a bonnet, looking out toward him from one of the carriages, but with no recognition in it. He had a momentary doubt, indeed, whether it was anything more real than the spectre which always haunted him; but the doubt was only momentary. Some one said near him that the Queen was coming; but Colonel Carton did not wait to see her Majesty; he turned and went away heavily. He took himself to task for his folly, and tried to fling upon it a bit of his old cynicism. He was very angry with himself indeed. For several days he tried a faster life than was usual with him; it disgusted his fastideous taste, and he gave it up. Once again he was destined to come into indirect contact with the woman who had injured him. He was in the strangers' gallery of the "House," and some one tapped him on the shoulder, greeting him with effusion. It was young Francis Graham.

"How are you, old fellow? Jolly slow isn't it?"

And then he made a gesture in the direction of a curious looking cradle which is called the ladies gallery.

"Mary Arundel is there, with Lady Temple,—her sister, you know. Married Temple, the Member, last February."

The Colonel made no movement at all, but kept on looking straight before him. A little fit of impatience seized him. Was he never to get rid of her? Never to be able to hear her name, or think of her, without this strange tumult of agitation? It would be better to leave England at once, he thought. And then he began to wonder, in a desultory fashion, what she thought of it all? Was she merry like she used to be? Did she enjoy all the gaities of a town season, with her conscience untroubled?

Perhaps it would have given him a dreary sort of satisfaction if he could have known that Mary was not particularly merry or gay: that it was all dull work, stale and unprofitable; that the chatter of her companions, when they retired to that little sanctum where rattle of teacups sounds so inviting, fell on her ear like the buzzing of insects, intolerably monotonous. But the Colonel could not know this; and if he had, he would not have understood why it was so. He waved off Frank's invitation to the place in the country for the autumn; he didn't think he cared about shooting much. In fact, his plans were undecided; perhaps he should go to Switzerland, or to Rome; perhaps on to Jerusalem.

CHAPTER III.

LADY TEMPLE'S DESK.

"Let me come in a bit, Carton. What an awful time it is since you were here!"

"Just two years," replied the Colonel, thoughtfully. "I had'nt this room then."

Frank Graham laughed, and made a grimace at the superfluity of looking-glass which surrounded him.

"No: you may get a view of yourself in any position you like. I dont know why you were put here; one of the mysteries of domestic polity, I suppose.

The Colonel shivered slightly, as a blast of wind sounded round the house and finished up with a dismal moan at the window.

"The fire is comfortable," he said. "If I recollect rightly, it's different weather from that we had this time two years. Many people here, Frank?"

"Well—yes; pretty fair. You know most of them. The Temples are here; the governor wanted Sir John to quarrel with about some bill or another. And Mary Arundel is with them. Carton, dont be angry with a fellow; but, do you know, I used to fancy—"

"There's just fifteen minutes to dress in," said the Colonel, rising with the usual deliberation; and I don't know that I can do it, so—"

"In polite language, I'm to 'take and hook it,' eh? Well, I'll not hinder such a get-up as yours. Bye-bye."

Colonel Carton gave exactly five out of the fifteen minutes remaining to meditation; which did him very little service. So he would have to meet her again. How? He tried to settle this question, and failed. After all, it did not depend entirely upon himself; it was as well, perhaps, to leave it to chance.

He was down in excellent time, notwithstanding the wasted five minutes; and it fell to his lot to take Miss Arundel in to dinner.

I don't suppose that a more taciturn couple ever descended a staircase together. The Colonel had renewed his acquaintance with Miss Arundel indeed, but with the most inimitable distance and gravity. No one, seeing them meet, would have suspected the existence of those passages in their lives which once drew them so closely together. And the Colonel did not think it necessary to make conversation either. Beyond the barest civilities, he said nothing, and seemed quite content that Mary's attention should be wholly engrossed by her other neighbor.

That night the Colonel played chess with Lady Temple at one of the convenient little tables before mentioned. It was rather a silent game, so that they could not have made much progress towards intimacy by means of words; neither can I tell how it was that before he checkmated her the Colonel caught himself speaking to Lady Temple with his old peculiar mixture of frankness and reserve, accorded only to his friends, while she listened to him, and answered him, too, as though they had known each other from childhood, instead of having met for the first time an hour or two ago. The psychologist might resolve it into a simple question of natural affinities at any rate, whatever the cause, the result is certain, that these two sought each other out from the first night of their meeting as old friends might have done.

"My sister is going to sing," said Lady Temple, one evening, as the pieces were placed. "I'm afraid this will be a poor game, for I always listen to Mary. You have heard her?"

"No;" the Colonel was not aware that Miss Arundel sang at all.

"Yet you must have met here once before, I think?"

"Yes."

"That is strange. Perhaps it was—nh, yes, I remember; Singing was forbidden to her just then; she is never very strong. Do you play first?"

Colonel Carton propelled the king's pawn into its accustomed square, and appeared to watch his adversary's move with interest.

"Miss Arundel is much quieter than she was two years ago. I remember that she was the life of all pleasure arrangements. If she is in delicate health, that explains it."

"Ask her," said Lady Temple, laughing. "She will tell you it's old age—Mary is odd."

The Colonel looked at her ladyship's blonde face and hair speculatively. She must be at least five years younger than Mary, he thought. And then, with a finger on the piece he was about to move, he stopped. As a rule he did not care for amateur singing; people in the constant habit of hearing first-rate professionals seldom do. But this was another thing, although different from the amateur singing of his experience. He kept his eyes on the board steadily, but Lady Temple saw that he was not thinking about the game.

"Suppose we give it up for a time!" said her ladyship.

He looked up quickly with a slight smile.

"I beg your pardon, Lady Temple; not unless you wish it; I move the bishop."

Foolish play, as Lady Temple knew, and utterly foreign to his usual tactics; but she said nothing, and the Colonel lost the game in a few moves.

"For the first time!" said her ladyship, triumphantly; "we will not begin again to-night."

Colonel Carton acquiesced. Mary was still at the piano, and likely to remain there. When such assemblies as these get hold of a fine voice, there is very little mercy shown to its owner. By-and-by the Colonel got restless, and went up again to Lady Temple.

"You said your sister was not strong. Won't she be tired?"

"Yes," said her ladyship; I shall put a stop to it."

Perhaps she expected him to accompany her to the piano, but he did not; neither did he join the enthusiasts who loaded the singer with thanks and flattery. Mary and he were seldom near each other; when they were, it was as though they had both touched an iceberg, and never could thaw into any degree of kindliness or warmth. Yet still the Colonel stayed on. He had only come down for a day or two, but a week was gone already. He did not know how closely those keen eyes of young Graham's watched him, nor how perplexed the young man was in his behavior.

"They make love like crowned heads," said Frank; "that is, if it isn't all a sell; I never saw such stately politeness between lovers."

But there was no love-making in the case; nothing at all like it.

And one evening Colonel Carton determined with himself that he had stayed too long already, and would positively take his departure the next morning. He was standing indolently in the doorway of the back drawing-room when he made this decision; and round the fire, in that cosiest of retreats, he saw Lady Temple and her sister, two or three other young ladies, and Frank Graham, all in some animated discussion—all, that is, except Mary. Her face was turned towards the fire, and the profile, which was all he saw, struck him with its expression of weary listlessness. Suddenly Mary turned and looked at him—a strange look, averted hastily in a moment, for she had not known that he was there. But the Colonel saw the quick rush of color over her face—saw her put up one hand to hide it, and felt desperately that he must go away, or once again he should be a fool.

"Carton!" cried Frank, darting up and drawing him towards the group. "The very man I wanted. He never sent one in his life. I heard him boast about it in that very room. Isn't it a true bill, Carton? I've adopted your opinions. Bear witness with me that valentines are silly, childish, nonsensical, everything that's bad."

The Colonel, with a bitterness that the occasion did not seem to demand, replied,—

"As mediums for inflicting pain and unwarrantable insults, I think them admirable, Frank."

Every one looked up at the Colonel as he said this. Even Frank began rashly, "Hallo, old fellow, I didn't think—" and then stopped, not knowing what to say. Lady Temple was the first to break the uneasy silence, which she did with an assumed indifference.

"Colonel Carton judges them rashly. I have had many a laugh over mine before I was married. I don't get any now. I remember that the last I had was on my wedding morning, and I never opened it."

"Never opened it!" repeated Frank. "What a shame!"

"No. It wasn't likely I could attend to such matters then. When I took off the outside cover, and saw what it was, I threw it with a lot of old letters into my travelling desk, and there it is now, for anything I know to the contrary. It's odd I never had the curiosity to look for it; suppose we have a search now! Frank, you may fetch the desk, if it isn't too heavy for you."

No one spoke while Lady Temple unlocked the traveling-desk, which looked too ponderous for a lady to use, and had papers in it suggestive of Sir John's big caligraphy. No one noticed the tall figure behind the chair; no one saw the lips compressed and white, the head bending lower and lower, and the long fingers pressing into each other as Lady Temple dived into the recesses of the desk. He saw it all now; all his stupidity, and what it had caused, flashed across him as Lady Temple held up the hidden envelope. Half a dozen small bands were stretched out eagerly for it; one, larger than these, suddenly pressed somewhat heavily on her ladyship's shoulder

"Lady Temple may I entreat of your goodness to restore to me that letter?"

"Colonel Carton—to you?"

"To me. I sent that valentine; the only one I ever did or ever shall send. Lady Temple, it contains nothing that could offend you in any way. Another time I will explain fully; now, to my regret and remorse concerning it, grant my request."

Lady Temple did not hesitate a moment. Something in the man's agitated manner appealed to her too strongly, and once again the colonel held in his hand the luckless envelope of elaborate design and finish, and looked down upon the address in his own hand writing, "To my Valentine."

"It strkes me that we are being selfish," said Lady Temple, shutting up the desk briskly. "Take it back Frank, and, young ladies, follow me, if you please, into the drawing-room, where everybody is wondering why there is no music."

The Colonel stepped forward out of his corner. Did Mary know? Did she understand all, and forgive him?

"Not you," said the colonel, when she rose to go with the rest; "not you, quite yet. Surely my punishment has lasted long enough!"

They stood together on the hearth, and the colonel held out the unhappy valentine above a tiny jet of flame.

"You know that it is your property," he said. "I never thought of your sister at all; never thought of another Miss Arundel than you. How was I to know you were not the eldest?"

"If it is mine, give it to me, Colonel Carton."

"Presently. I asked you in it so be my wife, Mary—as you had a right to expect I should do. What could I think when I got no answer? Perhaps we have both misjudged each other?"

"Perhaps."

"Through this error? We have been dreadfully polite these last few days," said the colonel, with a comical ruefulness. "I couldn't have stood it any longer; I meant to go away to-morrow."

The colonel paused. The light of stars began to shine about her again as he held out his hand.

"Mary, I would be very true and loving to you. Will you be my wife?"

Perhaps Mary was a little bit afraid of a scene just then, knowing that at any moment she might be summoned to the piano; and she was not strong. Her answer when she did answer in words, was another question,

"Will you give me my valentine at last, and let, me go?"

I think the Colonel was satisfied with it.

☞ Daniel O'Connell, in reponse to a toast given at a political meeting, in compliment to his wife, gave the following beautiful reply "There are some topics of so sacred and sweet a nature, that they may be comprehended by those who are happy, but they cannot be possibly described by any human being. All that I shall do is to thank you in the name of her who was the disinterested choice of my youth; who was the ever cheerful companion of my manly years; and who is the sweetest solace of that 'sere and yellow leaf' age at which I have arrived. In her name I thank you; and this you may readily believe, for experience, I think, will show to us all that man cannot battle and struggle with malignant enemies, unless his nest at home is warm and comfortable—unless the honey of human life is commended by a hand that he loves."

A SHERIFF'S APOLOGY—The late Lord Lyndhurst used to relate a humorous circumstance which occurred when he was on circuit at Dolgelly, in Merionethshire. There was no prisoner to be tried, and the Lord Chief Baron expressed his surprise to the high sheriff. That wise official actually feared that he had offended his lordship, and, as if in concern for the honor of Merionethshire, exclaimed with fervor. "I can assure you, my lord, the whole country has been in pursuit of a sheep stealer!"

☞ Jones, since his marriage, has taken to talk slightingly of the holy estate. Brown was telling him of the death of a mutual friend's wife, whom "the disconsolate" had courted for twenty-eight years and then married. She turned out to be a perfect virago, but died two years after the wedding. "There," said Jones, "there's luck! See what the fellow escaped by a long courtship!"

FOR SALE.

FARMING

AND

MARKET GARDENING

LANDS

IN NEW JERSEY.

THE Subscribers will sell Tracts of Good Land for farming and market gardening, in quantities to suit purchasers, situated in the counties of Ocean and Burlington, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, midway between New York and Philadelphia, at $10 per acre. In addition to all the common products of farm, these lands are valuable for growing cranberries, sweet potatoes, peaches, grapes, tobacco and hops. All crops ripen ten days earlier than on Long Island. Squankum marl is delivered at any point on the railroad at one dollar and fifty cents per ton, and fertilizes the land for seven years after its application. The lands are mostly covered with yellow pine timber, suitable for lumber and cord wood. A portion of the timber has been recently cut off, leaving the land ready for immediate cultivation. Price of cedar rails, $5 per 100. Cord wood, at any railroad station, $5 per cord. A portion of the lands contain a large quantity of the best potters' clay yet discovered, for the manufacture of yellow ware. Saw-mill within one mile of Shamong Station. A good hotel at Shamong, on the lands offered for sale. The location is very healthy and water excellent. The location is very healthy and water excellent. Lands well watered with unfailing streams, and supplied with good mill-sites and water-power for manufacturing purposes. The whole purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if desired, if the purchaser cultivates the land.

For further particulars apply to

F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J, or
WM. O. GILES, 70 & 72 Franklin St., New York.

Nov. 1, 1864. 6m47*

THE AMERICAN HAY AND COTTON PRESS CO. MANUFACTORY,

Corner of Grove and North Third-sts, Jersey City.

OFFICE,

No. 113 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVE'S PATENT.

The attention of all parties interested in the pressing or compressing of HAY, COTTON, HEMP, WOOL, RAGS, HOPS, or any other article required to be baled for Transportation, Storage or Consumption, is respectfully solicited to the PORTABLE or STATIONARY PRESSES, manufactured by this Company, under the superintendence of the Patentee, Mr. JOHN H. GOVE.

The Press is very simple in its construction, requiring but ordinary intelligence to work it, and can be operated by any known power, such as Steam, Water, Horse, or Hand. In using Horse-power, but one Horse is required, the Press being so mechanically constructed on a well known principle that the *power increases in a greater ratio than the increasing resistance.*

The advantages of this Press over all others are as follows, viz:

1st. It can press 20 per cent. more material in a given space.
2d. It can do the work in 33 per cent. less time.
3d. It requires 50 per cent. less driving power.
4th. It turns out the best shaped bale for handling or rolling.
5th. From the press will last a life-time, the working parts being built of the best of iron, and not liable to get out of order.

The ordinary work of this machine will press in one operation (after once filling the box of the No. 1 Press) a bale of Hay of 450 lbs. weight in TWO MINUTES.

Four men and one horse can bale 12 tons of Hay a day.

Four men without the aid of a horse, or any power except that contained in the Press, can turn out a bale of Hay 27 inches square by 46 inches long, weighing 400 lbs, or 23½ lbs. to the cubic foot.

No toggle joints, screws, cog-wheels, beaters or rollers used in this Press.

The attention of Cotton factors and planters, Wool and Hemp raisers, is especially called to this Press, destined as it is to work a complete revolution in the now slow, clumsy and expensive method of baling.

The Company will dispose of Town, County, or State rights (reserving to themselves only the right to manufacture) on reasonable terms.

Mr. N. D. FISHER is the authorized Traveling Agent for the Company in the Eastern and Middle States.

For further particulars send for circulars. 6t7

READY MADE CLOTHING!

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!

NOW SELLING AT AUGUSTA,

At the Store one Door North of Barton & Merrill's, on the corne. of Water and Oak Streets.

This Stock of Goods must and will be sold at such LOW PRICES for CASH as will induce every man and boy to buy, that don't mean to freeze.

LOOK AND READ!

What we Propose to do!

For all that want new Clothes, we will sell you a good thick, warm SUIT OF CLOTHES for winter wear, for $25—consisting of a pair of Pants, Vest, Coat, Undershirt, Drawers Shirt, Collar, Scarf, Suspenders, Handkerchief, Stockings, Boots, Overcoat, Hat, and Gloves,—

ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS!

Will any one go Cold?

Come one, come all,
Both great and small,
I have a garment
To fit you all.

All of our Stock has been bought for CASH and will be sold at the same low rates. Every article sold will be warranted what it is recommended to be.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.

S. W. HUNTINGTON & CO.

Augusta, Jan. 10, 1865. 6t7*

HOOP SKIRTS!

We have just received a full assortment of J. W. BRADLEY'S "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.

4tf HAMLEN & SMITH.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Assets nearly - - - $4,000,000.

Strictly Mutual, the insured receiving the Entire Profits.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED ANNUALLY!

LIFE POLICIES not subject to FORFEITURE.

The Report of the Mass. Insurance Commissioners shows that in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 this Company took the *lead* of *all* the Life Companies in the United States, having in those years issued more policies than any other Company. The amount of CASH premiums received in 1864 *exceeds* that of any other Company, except one (the Mutual Life, of New York.) Much of this success is due to the NON FORFEITING or 10 years plan, which the Mass. Commissioners say was *originated* by this Company.

The mortality among its members has been proportionately *less* than that of any Life Company in America.

PAYMENTS CEASE AFTER TEN YEARS.

DIVIDENDS CONTINUE THROUGH LIFE.

It has paid to Widows and Orphans upwards of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The last report of the Mass. Commissioners says, "Its growth is greater than that of any other Company in the United States. The *Merchants' Exchange*, of Philadelphia, one of the ablest periodicals of the times, says: "The success of the New York Life Insurance Company stands unparalleled."

Received for Premiums and Interest in 1864,	$1,729,811 17
Losses and Expenses during the year,	724,593 63
Balance in favor of Policy Holders,	$1,005,217 54

Abstract of Twentieth Annual Report.

AMOUNT OF ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1864,		$2,653,337 92
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities, and Policy Fees received during 1864,	$1,477,193 45	
Amount of interest received and accrued including premium on gold, &c.,	252,617 72—1,729,811 17	
		$4,383,349 09
Disbursements.		
Paid Losses by Death,	$350,290 00	
Paid on account of deposit for minors, sundry accounts unsettled Dec. 31, 1863, and war contributions,	9,494 53	
Paid for redemption of Dividends, Annuities, and Surrendered and Canceled Policies,	157,722 17	
Paid Salaries, Printing, and Office Expenses,	48,281 40	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses,	159,257 33	
Paid for Advertising and Physicians' Fees,	20,236 73	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue, Stamps, and Law Expenses,	14,401 28—$724,593 54	
		$3,658,755 55

The trustees have declared a return premium of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating life policies in force, which were issued twelve months prior to January 1, 1865. They have directed the payment of the fifth and final instalment of twenty per cent. on scrip of 1850 to 1860, inclusive, and the redemption in full of those declared in 1861 and 1862.

Certificates will be redeemed in cash, on and after the first MONDAY in March next, on presentation at the Home office. Policies subject to notes will be credited on the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

The Trustees congratulate the Policy Holders upon the rapid increase of its business, and continuing prosperity. During the year 1864, 4,905 new policies were issued, insuring $13,147,588, being largely in excess of the business of the preceding year, while the assets have increased since the last annual report over ONE MILLION OF DOLLERS.

Ample provision has been made for all liabilities, absolute or contingent, and the Institution stands upon a more firm and enduring basis than ever before

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice President,
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

D. WHITING, M. D.,
H. M. HARLOW, M. D.,
G. A. WILBUR, M. D.,
} *Medical Examiners at Augusta.*

Communications from persons desiring to act as Agents for this Company should be addressed to the General Agent,

WILLIAM F. MORRILL, General Agent,
3t10 Hallowell, Me.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of

JACOB HAMLEN, late of WINSLOW,

deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 13th day of February, 1865, are allowed for said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that they will be in session for the purpose of receiving said claims and proof, at the store of Robert Ayer in Winslow, at one o'clock in the afternoon of each day, on Thursday the sixteenth day of March, and on Thursday the sixth day of April next.

ROBERT AYER,
11* B. C. PAINE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1865.*

WILLIAM S. E. RUNNELS, Guardian of Anna B. Runnels of Vassalborough, in said County, minor, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following real estate of said ward, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said ward in one undivided half of the homestead farm of Isaac R. Runnels deceased, situate in Vassalborough.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 11*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1865.*

ABBIE F. LONGLEY, widow of Charles W. Longley, late of Farmingdale, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested, may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 11*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1865.*

JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, Administrator on the Estate of Isaac R. Runnels, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1865.*

ROBERT HANLY, Administrator on the Estate of Jethro Sprague, late of Pittston, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate, of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 11*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1865.*

SARAH E SANDERSON, Administratrix with the will annexed, on the estate of George Sanderson, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance; and also her request to be discharged from that trust:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any why the same should not be allowed, and she be discharged.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of

NANCY S. HOYT, late of VASSALBOROUGH,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

December 12, 1864. 11* CHARLES B. OATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

GIDEON LAMBERT, late of WINTHROP,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate,